WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.

	1 square	2 squares	3 squares	½ column	1 column
One insertion	1 00	1 75	2 50	4 00	6 00	10 00
One month	2 50	50	5 00	7 00	12 00	25 00
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Three months	5 00	8 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
Six months	8 00	12 00	15 00	24 00	35 00	60 00
One year	12 00	18 00	24 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME LI. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1869. NUMBER 14.

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS

Advertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged fifty cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Special notices fifteen cents a line for the first insertion, and ten cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Marriage and death notices inserted gratuitously

Obituary notices ten cents per line.

The privileges extended to annual advertisers will be strictly confined to their own business, and advertisements occupying more space than contracted for, or advertisements foreign to the legitimate business of the contracting parties, will be charged for extra, at our published rates.

County and City Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Circuit Judge.....Hon. R. H. Stanton.
Commonwealth's.....George T. Halbert.
Circuit Clerk.....Thos. A. Respass.
County Judge.....Hon. Jos. K. Sumrall.
County Clerk.....George W. Sulser.
County Attorney.....Wm. S. Frank.
Sheriff.....F. M. Weedon.
Assessor.....S. L. Grant.
Jailor.....John Grant.
Coroner.....M. T. Cockrell.

Circuit Court convenes, spring term, first Monday in April; fall term, first Monday in October.
County Court convenes second Monday in every month.
Quarterly Court convenes second Monday in March, June, September and December.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—William P. Coons.
Marshal—Henry Johnson.
Deputy Marshal—T. M. Luman, C. B. Warbbington.
Clerk—Will. T. Payne.
Treasurer—B. A. Wallingford.
Assessor—Jas. L. Hunt.
Collector—Chas. H. Frank.
Wharfmaster—Mike Brown.
Wood and Coal Inspector—Wm. Davis.
Market Master—Wm. Edmonds.
Alms House Keeper—Wm. Mills.
City Undertakers—Stone & Collins.

MEMBERS CITY COUNCIL.

President—Robert A. Cochran.
First Ward—S. N. Howe, W. S. Bridges, Dr. G. W. Martin.
Second Ward—J. H. Rains, R. A. Cochran, J. M. Stockton.
Third Ward—Dr. Jno. M. Duke, W. W. Sulser, J. J. Wood.
Fourth Ward—W. W. Pike, Dr. J. P. Phister, Geo. W. Tudor.
Fifth Ward—J. H. Hall, P. B. Vanden, Wm. Ireland.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

Maysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar—Stated Convocation, 4th Monday in each month.
M. H. Smith, Commander.
J. B. Gibson, Recorder.

Maysville Council, No. 26, Stated Communications, Tuesday after 4th Monday in March, June, September and December.
Wm. P. Coons, P. J. G. M.
A Billstine, Recorder.

Maysville Chapter, No. 9, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month.
W. N. Howe, H. P.
J. B. Gibson, Secretary.

Confidence Lodge, No. 22, Stated Communications, 1st Monday in each month.
W. N. Howe, W. M.
J. E. Gibson, Secretary.

Mason Lodge, No. 347, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month.
Geo. J. Hancock, W. M.
J. W. Alexander, Secretary.

Sardis Lodge, No. 196, Stated Communications, on, or after full moon, in every month.
Jas. S. Bratton, W. M.
Thos. Y. Dobyns, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Christian Church, Elder J. B. McGinn, Pastor. Service Lord's day at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday at 7 p. m.

Presbyterian Church, (Synod) Rev. J. E. Spillman, Pastor. Services alternate Sundays at their church building on Court street, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

Presbyterian Church, (Gen. Assembly,) Rev. Geo. W. Coons, Minister. Services alternate Sabbaths, at their church building on corner of 3d and Court streets at 10½ o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock.

Baptist Church, Dr. A. W. Chambliss, Pastor. Service Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock p. m.

M. E. Church, South, Rev. Wm. Rand, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

M. E. Church, North, Rev. H. J. Perry, Pastor. Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Church of Nativity (Episcopal) Rev. R. H. Weller, Rector. Sunday Services, at 10½ o'clock, a. m. and at 7 p. m. Sunday School, 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting, Friday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Catholic Church, Rev. Father Glorieux, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Law Cards.

LAW CARD.
JAMES BARBOUR. ROBT. A. COCHRAN.
BARBOUR & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.
MAYSVILLE, KY.
OFFICE, No. 11, Court Street. nov28tw&wly

LAW CARD.
MARKISON TAYLOR. GEORGE R. GILL.
TAYLOR & GILL,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Court Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.
Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
Especial attention paid to Collection of Claims.
ja22 twawly chy18 Maysville, Ky.

HENRY T. STANTON,
Attorney at Law,
EXAMINER FOR MASON COUNTY.
OFFICE—No. 10, Court Street.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Mason and adjoining counties. Collections made with promptness and moderate charges.
[In all home and foreign cases, notice may be given to take depositions at his office.]
se28tw&w

WADSWORTH & LEE,
W. H. WADSWORTH. JAMES A. LEE, Jr.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, - - - - - KENTUCKY.
Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties.
☞ Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims. ja17 twawly

Carriages.

STYLISH EQUIPAGES!
CARRIAGES,
SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH AND AT LOWEST RATES,
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON LOWEST TERMS!
ALLEN & BURROUGHS.
Second st., between Sutton and Wall,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
jan twawly

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!
Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest in the stock and material of the Carriage Manufactory of
BIERBOWER & ALLEN,
I will continue the business at the
OLD STAND,
Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and for sale, all kinds of Carriages and Buggies.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE,
☞ *And at Reasonable Prices.* ☜
R. C. BIERBOWER,
jan31 tw&w Maysville, Ky.

Plows.

TO FARMERS.
Having again secured the exclusive Agency for the celebrated
EAGLE,
—OR—
MILLER PLOW;
We take this method of notifying Farmers and others, desirous of purchasing that we shall keep a constant supply on hand. For lightness of draught and durability, these Plows are unexcelled. Too many of these Plows have been sold in North Eastern Kentucky to require further testimonials from us. R. G. JANUARY & CO.
jan15tw&w2m

Next Door Neighbors.

Next door neighbors have ever been fast friends or bitter enemies. They have either fought and died for each other—in very barbarous times, of course—or they have cut each other's throats; and the one thing, it is sad to say, they have done much oftener than the other. Strong hate seems, as a matter of course, to spring from close vicinity in those old times. The Caupulets and the Montagues must have been next neighbors, though Shakspeare does not say so. Superficial people may think that Romeo and Juliet more than made up the feud; but deep thinkers will rather consider these gentle Veronese lovers as illustrious exceptions than as precedents at all affecting the great laws of love and hate, which rule next door neighborship. Besides it is all very well to talk of the Romeo who takes poison and dies at his Juliet's feet.

With the progress of time and good-breeding, next-door neighbors have grown to be civilly affectionate or politely rancorous, and now, as a rule, the kissing, or the bickering, as the case may be, is carried out on the most moderate scale. When next door neighbors meet, they bow to, or stare at, or cut each other as distantly as they will do these things, and they walk through life as they most generally go to heaven, by roads that, having once met at right-angles, are never by any means to meet again, but go on widening and widening away till they flow into the great reconciling sea of death.

But still we meet every now and then, chiefly in small out-of-the-way places, with instances of cruel hate or tender love, of bitter animosity or kind and brotherly offices, which bring back the old relation in its vivid aspect before us—modified, indeed, by change of manners, but still the same at heart. Such instances must be known to many; two will illustrate our meaning.

Two workmen were next door neighbors in one of the London suburbs. They lived at peace for a whole year: then, the dog of one having flown at the child of the other, war was declared. Still, though embittered on both sides by wives and children, the contest was carried on languidly. But hate was there, passive and phlegmatic in one man, keen and active in the other, and, unluckily, strong in both. These two men drank freely, used to meet and quarrel at the same public house. It was inevitable that they should come to blows, and at length they did. The phlegmatic man, being much the stronger of the two, had no trouble in defeating his enemy. The worsted one was henceforth bent upon revenge, and chance, or his own ingenuity, gave him what he wanted. He came one evening to the usual haunt, his face still bearing the mark of the blow that had felled him. He drank his beer in surly silence; he bore with his foe's boastful looks and the jeering of the by-standers; but when he went to pay his reckoning, and was waiting for his change, he said to the landlady:

"I owe you something, Mrs. Smith. Please to make it all square. That man," and he pointed a scornful forefinger at his enemy, is a thief! I come here no more; that man "is a thief. He got three months for robbing his master ten years back. Let him deny it—let him deny it!"

Pale, ghastly, and struck as if by death, the wretched man stood there and denied nothing. They all stared and he denied nothing. They looked askance at him and he denied nothing. It was true. He had been a thief once—only once—for he was one of the very few men who, having thus fallen, rise out of and triumph over their sin. He was honest now, and therefore the discovery and the shame was too great for him. He slunk away with rage and grief in his heart, and was seen in the public house no more. Nor was this all. His story spread. His wife, on learning it, reviled him; his children got to be ashamed of him; the whole world he felt had in some sort turned against him. He could not bear this new lot. He rose early one morning, went out, and never came back. And the saddest part of this sad story is, that his triumphant enemy never repented his share in his neighbor's ruin.

These two men, who could have lived at peace so easily if they had but been a little farther apart, could not resist the opportunities for dislike and animosity which vicinity threw in their way. And what is true of hatred is happily also true of love. Natures which might have remained languidly wrapped up in self-indulgence forever, are roused, to generous exertion and self-forgetfulness by the same close relation.

A few years since there came to little country town of England a lady whom we shall call Miss Jennings. This was not her name, indeed, but her *story* is a true one, and that is the only matter of interest in this case. She came to take possession of a little house and a hundred a year, both of which she had inherited through the death of an uncle whom she had never seen, and who had never done her a kindness. She tried to mourn for him and she could not. She also tried in her conscientiousness to be grateful to him; but she soon found out that her gratitude to the diseased was all for his dying just as she was worn out with labor. Miss Jennings was too honest to make-believe that she was grieving; she was too good to rejoice: so she put on black clothes, took a little maid-servant to wait upon her and to keep her company, and settled down in her own house for the first time in her life.

There is an age when selfishness is a delicious feeling, whatever moralists may say. Miss Jennings had been tossed about in London till home had lost its meaning for her. And now she had her own home, and she could live and die in it. For years she had gone out early and come in late, and now she could sit within the whole day long, if it so pleased her. Instead of the three plants in flower-pots, which the first frost always killed, Miss Jennings had her own garden. And to make her happiness complete, Miss Jennings could now indulge in what had been the day-dream of her latter years—a painted glass window. It is all very well to deride such simple longings, but you see they often come when others depart. Miss Jennings had had bright dreams once—dreams of husband, home, and children; and when these withered away before the chill breath of old Father Time, e took refuge in harmless fancies. Of these the painted glass window was the last, and Miss Jennings was a proud and happy woman when it was put up in the landing, and gold and *ruby and* sapphire hues fell on her staircase carpet. "I shall always think of my poor uncle when I look at that window," thought Miss Jennings, in the warmth of her gratitude to the dead. And so she did think of the old gentleman, faithfully if not tenderly, and thus the little landing window got to be a sort of memorial window, and perhaps it was as true and as religious in its way as many of its more ambitious brethren displaying their dim gorgeousness in solemn old cathedrals.

This pleasant, selfish little life had lasted through the summer time, and winter was beginning with a new series of delights, under the shape of cozy evenings by the fireside, a bright lamp on the table, and a three-volume novel in the fat white hands of plump Miss Jennings, who leaned back in the most comfortable of arm-chairs to read it, when next door neighbors stepped in and blotted out the fair picture. On a dreary, snowy evening, when the wind, blowing so gustily without, made the comfort within doubly pleasant, Miss Jennings, who was gently nodding over a love scene, was roused by the intimations conveyed by her little maid, that Mr. Brown, the poor gentleman next door, whose wife was so ill, asked to speak to her. Mr. Brown's errand was a sad one; his dying wife wanted to see Miss Jennings, whom she had never spoken to, and for whom she had conceived a sick woman's fancy. Such wishes are not to be resisted; Miss Jennings at once put by her novel, rose, and followed Mr. Brown to the next house. She never forgot the scene that awaited there; a disordered household, seven woe-begone children, a most melancholy looking husband, and a dying woman whose eyes burned like fire in her wasted face. At once she seized Miss Jennings' hand and held ifast.

"I knew you would come," she whispered: "I knew you would; I am going to die; you know we are strangers here; my poor husband is a clerk in the bank, you know, and my poor children are going to ruin. I know you will take care of them when I am gone; you are good—I know you will."

"My goodness?" cried Miss Jennings, looking around her in dismay. But the sick lady did not mind her. She kept on saying "I know you will," as if it were the burden of a song; and still uttering those words, she died as ten struck that night. The fire was not out when Miss Jennings came home; the lamp still burned brightly; the open novel still lay on the table; the chair seemed to await its mistress, but Miss Jennings sighed drearily as she sank into it. Seven children! however would that poor nervous Mr. Brown, who was out all day, and did not know a soul in the place, how would he manage? Miss Jennings had not the least intention of accepting the dead lady's legacy, but still how would he manage, you know? He managed tolerably well, thanks to Miss Jennings. You see there was more love in her heart than she knew of, more tenderness than the painted glass window could absorb. At first she only went in to direct Mr. Brown's one servant, "until he could get some one"—but that some one never coming, for many excellent reasons, Miss Jennings gave up that illusion, and said to herself that she must "give a look to Mr. Brown's children every now and then;" this, too, was another illusion. Miss Jennings found that children will not be looked at now and then, but require constant gazing. And she looked at them so assiduously that the circulating library indignantly sent in for the volume and would rather decline Miss Jennings' subscription than have books kept so long, if you please. Indeed, there was Miss Jenning's angry rejoinder; they were welcome to the second volume, stupid trash! she remembered quite well she was falling asleep over it when poor Mr. Brown came in, and she had something else to do now—thank Heaven. So she had, good Miss Jennings; she had seven children to mind, and a house to take care of. Mr. Brown, a poor and nervous man, in a state of chronic depression, thanked her much, and was apt to become overpowered with gratitude at times, but he did nothing to relieve her burden. "Poor fellow!" thought Miss Jennings, as she now and then gave a wistful look, "he is as helpless as a baby, you know." And so he was, so much so that, spite Miss Jennings' vigilance, many matters would, and did, go wrong. The evils at length became so serious, and so crying, that Miss Jennings ventured on remonstrance. Mr. Brown groaned and knocked his head distractedly against the parlor mantel-piece, but said it could not be helped. They must all go to ruin, he and the children; it was very sad, but it must be so. "My goodness!" exclaimed Miss Jennings, he was not to say that! But Mr. Brown would say that Miss Jennings was very kind, but, of course, she could not be in two places at once, in her own house and in his; his dear wife had told him to marry again, by all means, but the poor dear soul had forgotten to say who would take a clerk of fifty-two, with a moderate salary and seven children, all under fifteen! And Mr. Brown closed his eyes in silent desperation at his case and said no more.

Miss Jennings looked around her, much moved. Spite of all she had done and was doing, the parlor looked very comfortless, and the house, Miss Jennings knew, was like the parlor. Winter had long been over; the spring and the summer which had followed it had waned, another winter was beginning. She had given up every little enjoyment of her lonely life to this family. She had scolded the servant—she had mended the younger children's clothes—she taught the elder ones—they all loved her dearly, and Mr. Brown was very grateful; and still, either because his means were insufficient, or because his position was one of too great difficulty, there was some dreary truth in his gloomy assertion that they were all going to ruin. She gently touched his arm, and looking at him with tears in her eyes, and a little blush on her faded cheek, she said:

"Mr. Brown, I am fifty-one. I have a hundred a year, and the house I live in is my own. I love your children, and they love me—will you marry me?"

At first he started, and could not believe his ears—then a burst of tears expressed his joy; need it be said that he accepted Miss Jennings' proposal? Need it be said, too, what a world of good occurred to him and to his children thereby? And good Miss Jennings, like the man in our first instance, but with far better reason, never repented. For among the results of next-door neighboraips may be numbered the matrimonial every now and then.

PRINCE LOUIS, who was married in New York the other day, has only the two little grandsons of King Pedro between himself and the throne of Brazil.

THE Chinese ruffians of San Francisco have organized a mutual insurance society, which provides for the families of those who get into jail.

Lady Hester Stanhope.

[From the New York Observer.]

Among some autograph letters which have recently come into our hands is one by the eccentric granddaughter of the late Earl of Chatham, Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope, whose romantic residence and almost tragic death n Palestine formed such a contrast with her noble birth and early life in the home of her uncle, Wm. Pitt. She was the grand-daughter of Charles, the 3d Earl of Stanhope, by Hester, daughter of the Earl of Chatham. She prided herself upon her aristocratic birth and upon her mental and physical qualities, which fitted her to bear almost any part in public affairs. She acted as the private secretary of William Pitt, and was admitted to his confidence in state affairs. After his death, her income not being sufficient to enable her to live in the style in which she had been accustomed, she retired to Wales and afterwards went to Palestine, where she purchased a deserted convent on Mount Lebanon and made a fortress of her convent, adopted the costume of a Mohammedan chieftain, and gathering around her, for a body-guard, a band of Albanians, assumed a regal style of living. It is said she was crowned Queen of the East at Palmyra. Her fortress became the refuge of the discontented and the oppressed, who flocked to her standard not so much for protection as for maintenance. She was more or less occupied in political intrigues with the governments of the East, and it became evident from her whole course of life that her mind was unbalanced. She practised astrology and other secret arts, and adopted many strange religious notions—a compound of the Koran and the Bible and kept constantly ready in her stables two fine Arabian mares, with which she expected to ride into Jerusalem in the train of the Messiah when he should appear to inaugurate the Millennium. She cherished an intense dislike, not to say hatred, to her countrymen—the English—whom she would scarcely ever admit to her presence; but she had a strong partiality for the Americans, whom she regarded as her friends whenever she met them. She died in 1839, at her mountain home, without any other attendants than her Arab servants. The sincerity of their attachment was illustrated by the fact that the breath had not left her body before they plundered the house and carried away everything of value. The Rev. Dr. Thompson, American missionary at Sidon, and the British Consul at Beirut, hearing of her death, went up to her mountain fortress and had her remains decently buried in her own garden. The following letter was written to one of the American missionaries at that time in the East and is strikingly characteristic:

D'JOUR—July 22d—1827

Worthy Americans:—You will be susprised that one who you consider an infidel should trouble you respecting ther private concerns. Every one knows my pecuniary affairs are involved yet from no extravagance of mine, but from circumstances which it is not the moment to make public. My own conscience acquits me in everything that I have done, and when it pleases the Almighty God "(the *Unsubdivided* Almighty God whom I adore) to vindicate my conduct in the Eyes of the World, then everything will appear *clear*; till then I must remain under a cloud, and submit with patience to the difficulties which surround me. You will see by the two enclosed letters from Mr. Laurella that I have applied to him for a letter of exchange, which he promised six weeks ago to negotiate, and now he begins to *shuffle* and says that in case that I should have received notice that a former Bill of exchange had been accepted, to send him Mr. Webb's letter, which I am not inclined to do; or to give Mr. Abbott or J. Massad any clue to my affairs. I hope you will not object to render me the little service which I propose, which is this; To inform Mr. Laurella that you have read a letter from Mr. Webb dated the 6th of June, stating "the bill to Mr. Laurella's order had been accepted, and by the texture of Mr. Webb's letter he will be perfectly authorized in negotiating another letter of exchange," but by no means to give him a translation of Mr. W.'s letter to hand about Beiruth. You will have heard of the extraordinary situation in which I have been placed by the unheard of conduct of the Emir, but I should be very unlike my grandfather were I to bow to a monster, or to a villain like Yacoup Aga, and of whom I believe it may be justly said, there is no crime which he has not committed. If it was the entention of these persons to humble me, they have missed their aim, and never have I been so flattered by the smiles of Royalty, as by the conduct shown to me by the indigent for these two months past; many have made sacrifices, and many have run hazards to serve me; and the conduct of the bearer of this letter has not been the least conspicuous; he married one of the two Orphan girls whose mother attended me when I had the Plague many years ago. I hope you will not consider me impertinent for the liberty I have taken in applying to you to read this letter but I have no friends at Bairuth who can read English and I hope I may be allowed to give that title to Americans where ever they may fall in my way.

HESTER LUCY STANHOPE.

"THE Empress Elizabeth of Austria," writes the Pesth correspondent of the Paris Magazine, "is nearly thirty years old, and, despite the many sorrows which have fallen to her share in the course of her eventful life, she is still as rosy, pretty and bewildering as a young girl. She is a very happy mother, and, if the gossips are right, now again a very happy wife. How any husband, for a moment even, could think of being faithless to such a charming creature, is more than your correspondent is able to understand." This allusion refers to the love affairs by which Francis Joseph several years ago nearly broke his young Empress' heart. The mistresses on whom the Emperor, at that time, bestowed his affections, were mostly women of very little beauty. The most notorious of them was Kate Rentz, a circuis girl, whom the Emperor afterward had a great deal of difficulty in shaking off. It is said that to keep her mouth shut, he even now pays her a large pension.

A Dover cat, which was after a dove, was anticipated by a hen hawk. The cat grabbed the hawk, and was carried up in the air about fifty feet. Both came down, and the unique fight terminated with a victory for the cat.

MEHEMET ALI, by his wise foresight in planting the twenty million trees in the upper province of Egypt and near the Delta, has increased the rainfall in these districts tenfold.

The Jealousy of Lovers.

The phrase, "a jealous woman," is much more frequently used than "a jealous man;" and yet one more often meets with a jealous man than with a jealous woman. Perhaps women have greater faculty for the concealment of their torture; but, at all events, where two lovers are concerned, it is the man who is almost certain to be the more jealous of the two. This proneness to jealousy on the part of the male sex is the bit which the coquette places in the mouth of her victim for the time being. The girls who regard flirtation as the principal aim of their stupid little lives—the vampires of sweet eighteen who prey upon the souls and bodies of men—are delighted when they fall upon a subject who is likely to be frantically jealous. They regard him as a professional mesmerist regards a youth of nervous intellect and flabby sensitiveness. If the young woman be a mistress in her art—and the time spent in acquiring proficiency in the business ought to produce a good many experts—she will have her victim secured in an unconscionably short period; for, as love even ordinarily begets jealousy, a tendency towards jealousy is a wonderful incentive towards love. Lady-professors know that nothing is so successful in provoking a proposal as the adoption of a rival. When Edward was dilatory, Frank gets some special sign of favor shown him; and lo! Edward, suddenly awakened to a sense of his danger, rushes in with an eager preference of his suit. And once the victim is secured, how beautiful is the play which the charming angler allows him—now letting him have a little run up against the stream, again turning his head delicately to her, then indulging him in another playful little excursion, but taking care never to slacken the line! The tragic element in the case occurs when the victim comes near enough to see that the creature at the other end of the line is only playing with him. Then he goes off with prodigious bluster, making straight for the haunts of his old companions. But not the less does the influence of that tightly-drawn cord reach him there, gently compelling him from his sulky refuge, tenderly guiding him once more across the stream into the bank, and he is finally deposited at the feet of the angler.

What does she do with him then? Why, she pays no heed to him whatever. Perhaps she takes him up and flings him into the river, bidding him go seek his old associates, while she floats her luring fly along the rippling surface in search of other fish. And sometimes the fascination is so strong upon him that he will again swallow the hook, and be content to be tortured as before.

The wording of the French proverb—that in every pair of lovers there is "*L'un qui aime, et l'autre qui se laisse aimer*"—is significant. "*L'un qui aime*" is never printed "*l'une qui aime.*" It is taken for granted that it is the man who loves, and the woman who allows herself to be loved. And when this conjunction occurs the woman has a tremendous advantage on her side. What the advantage sometimes is may be gathered from such a case as that which we have partly described. What does Lucasta care if Edwin tears his hair, and weeps and storms? That, to her, is part of the play. Or Edwin sulks; but what effect has his sulks upon her? She can amuse herself with fresh companions until he has grown complaisant again. If he accuses her of inconstancy, she bids him go and find a sweetheart more to his mind; if he grows proud and will not speak, she laughs with some one else; if he becomes tender and implores her to be merciful to him, she tells him not to make a fool of himself. She knows he will continue to be her slave, whatever she does; and as a slight show of preference for another provokes in him transports of jealousy, which are quite an amusement to her, she sees no reason why she would not so enjoy herself. He calls her heartless; she replies that he need not expose himself to her heartlessness unless he chooses. Perhaps her friends remonstrate with her; she answers that no woman could bear his absurd jealousy—out of which hapless imbroglio there are two outlets. Edwin either shoots himself or goes off to India; or else Lucasta ends the comedy by marrying the wealthiest of the men whom she has had hovering around her.—*Temple Bar for March.*

A Deckhand Inherits a Fortune.

Henry Murty was, many years ago, employed as a deckhand aboat Pittsburg on steamers owned by the Poe family. More lately he was with Captain Tom Rogers, on the St. Louis and New Orleans packet W. H. Osborn. Capt. Rogers was his warmest friend, taking great interest in his welfare, and befriending him by example and advice is such a manner that Henry entertained a strong affection for him. Henry was only a deckhand or fireman, and certainly watchman, but he was a shrewd fellow when sober, which he generally was. He seemed contented with his position and his wages, little thinking what great things were in store for him. It will be remembered with what ghastly minuteness there was published in the papers, less than two years ago, an account of the discovery of the decomposing corpse of a human being in the lonely room of a large building in this city. The corpse was that of a man named Sullivan. Henry Murty was this man's cousin and his heir. Sullivan was an old citizen of unsociable disposition and habits, and was possessed of great wealth, as the sequel shows. Murty, as heir of the deceased, though the agency of his lawyer, Mr. Broadhead, was lately handed the sum of one hundred and ninty-five thousdollars and the real estate, lands and stocks which accrue to him, will raise the amount of wealth now possessed by this lately friendless and seemingly contented Irishman, to four or five hundred thousand dollars. What'll he do with it?—*St Louis Democrat 27th.*

MARION DOWDEN, aged eighteen years, has been held for trial in Wapakonta, Auglaize county, Ohio, for committing a rape on Sarah Passage, a girl of fourteen. She testified that on the 20th inst., while her parents were away from home, and no one about the house but herself and little brother, Dowden came in, and after speaking a few words to her, picked her up in his arms and carried her up stairs, threw her upon a bed and forcibly violated her person. The accused denied the charge, and had seven or eight prostitutes summoned to testify against the character of the parents of the child and her own reputation.

A FEMALE inmate of the Connecticut State Insane Hospital, at Middletown, was beaten to death, on Friday morning, with the iron castor of a bedstead by another female inmate.

Kentucky Federal Officers.

Col. Jesse Bayles and Mr. Krippenstapel editor of the *Volksblatt*, are new candidates for Postmaster of Louisville. The meeting of the little squad of Kentucky Rads here, to parcel out the Goverment patronage in that State, has supremely disgusted a portion of those in the meeting and all who declined participating. The result is the subjoined remonstrance, viz:

The undersigned Kentuckians protest against the action of a small meeting in this city last evening, by a few gentleman who profess to speak for the entir State, and who assumed to authorize Hon. Sam. McKee and Hon. San. Casey to represent the entire Republican party of Kentucky, and to act for the party as its representatives in the Departments here. We deny the right of an unauthorized meeting to speak for a party as a whole, and deny its right to delegate such powers to any one. Signed: Wm. Brown, W. E. Hobson, Jas. F. Buckner, N. J. Moore, and many others.

It is represented that McKee has already notified several departments that he and Casey only are the authorized agents for the Kentucky Radical stock. The contest for the Kentucky Marshalship has been renewed by Sam. Casey becoming a candidate. He says he is certain to get it. Dr. Moore has the same opinion of his own chances, and Colonel Burns is equally confident. The knowing once take Meriwether against the field.—*Wash. Cor. Lou. Cour-Jour.*

GOV. WELLS, of Virginia, is on trial, in Richmond, for violating the sanctity of a private letter not addressed to him, and the fact that General Stoneman has relieved him from official duty gives color to the charge. The Richmond *Dispatch* says of the case: "The plot is deep and curious. The scene, partly in this city, and partly in the good old county of Prince Edward. The main facts upon which all the interesting details hinge are these: Mr. W. H. Samuel, of this city, wrote a letter to Mr. Edgar Allen, of Prince Edward. It never came to Mr. Allen, but found its way to Governor Wells, and was by him copied. It related to Republican party politics, and disclosed plans inimical to Wells. That gentleman divulged the contents of the letter, and thus Allen, by a roundabout way, first heard of it. Then come in the publications and denunciations of the outraged men—the lame defense and reciprocal abuse from Wells—the general skirmishing on the subject in the convention at Petersburg which nominated Wells—the subsequent pursuit of Wells and his accomplices under the allegation that they intended to flee from justice—their arrest on a dismal rainy night, while their pursuers, Messrs. Samuel and Allen, were drenched in the pitiless storm as they waited in the street to learn the result."

THE woman Delpech has been sentenced, at Montauban, France, to hard labor for life, her crime being that of killing illegitimate children. A search made in her house led to the discovery of the skeletons She made a full avowal, and not only did she not profess compunction, but laughed several times during her examination. Her price for taking charge of these children varied from 100 francs to 400 francs. Her treatment of them she avowed with the most revolting indifference, without omitting details. When the infants cried for hunger, she gave them oil of vitirol in a bottle to drink, and then silenced their screams of agony by plunging their heads in boiling water. The verdict of the jury was "guilty with extenuating circumstances." What these "extenuating circumstances" were it is hard to say, unless they were founded on the fact of her having committed ten or twelve murders instead of one or two.

ON one of the New York railroads last week a member of the State Legislature stepped out of a car, leaving his pocket-behind him lying on the seat. A brakeman found and opened it, and discovered $1,800 in bills, besides some papers which gave him a clue to the owner. The brakeman went in search of and found the owner, who promptly rewarded him with a XX. As he turned to go away, however, the legirlator stopped him and whispered in his ear words to this effect: "When you get up to our place to-morrow, you needn't say anything about my losing my pocket-book. You see, they wouldn't know how I came by that $1,800, exactly; in fact, I don't think I ever had so much money with me before; so you had better say nothing about it."

ONE day last week, the engine of the freight train on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad struck the sleigh of Myron E. Marshall of Clarendon, Vermont, where the high banks out off sight of the train until he was on the track, and at the same time prevented the engineer from seeing the team. Mr Marshall was thrown sixty feet, his head dashing against the depot with such force as to break a board on the building and produce concussion of the brain, from which he can not rally. Mrs. Marshall was thrown upon the track and fourteen cars passed over her mangling her horribly, and, of course, causing instant death; while her little child was thrown outside the track with a crushed skull.

TO REMOVE MILDEW FROM CLOTHES.—Mix soft-soap with powdered starch, half as much salt and the juice of a lemon; lay it on the part with a brush; lay it on the grass day and night till the stain comes out. Iron stains may be removed by the salt of lemons. Many stains may be removed by dripping the linen in sour buttermilk, and then drying it in a hot sun; wash it in cold water; repeat this three or four times. Stains caused by acids may be removed by tying some pearlash up in the stained part; scrape some soap in cold soft water, and boil the linen till the stain is gone.

ALLUSION was made a few day ago to the fact that a negro woman in Limestone county, Alabama, had given birth to twins, one white and the other black. A correspondent gives the following account of a similar freak of nature: "In Morgan county, Alabama, in 1848, a Mrs. D. gave birth to triplets, two of them being white and the other black. The two former were male and female. The mother of these children was one-fourth Indian, but had a white husband. The mother and her three children are now living and moving in respectable society near Indianola, Texas."

DR. MULLER, once a physician in Springfield, Massachusetts, is under sentence of death at Chicago for murder. It appears that, in company with his victim, he stole a silver chalice from a Catholic Church in Chicago, and to prevent his guilt becoming known took the life of his companion.

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The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. R. & A. R. Burgess.
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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

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Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., APRIL 7, 1869.

On Tuesday a vote was taken in the House of Representatives on the question whether that body would recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment to the House bill repealing the Tenure of office bill. The Senate amendment suspends the bill during President GRANT's administration, but does not repeal it. The House refused to recede by a vote of 60 against 106. The House then voted to insist on its disagreement and to consent to a Committee of Conference. The Speaker appointed Messrs BUTLER, of Massachusetts, WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, and BINGHAM as the Committee.

On Wednesday, the Conference Committee made their report. They agreed on a bill which repeals the first and second sections of the original Tenure-of-office act of March 2nd, 1867. The first section of the Senate amendment to the recent repealing bill of the House is left untouched and is as follows, viz:

"That every person holding any civil office to which he has been, or hereafter may be appointed by and with the advice of the Senate, and who shall have become duly qualified to act therein, shall be entitled to hold such office during the term for which he shall have been appointed, unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent, of a successor in his place, except as herein otherwise provided."

The second section is amended so as to read as follows:

"That during any recess of the Senate the President is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except Judges of the United States Courts, until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed in his discretion by the designation of another to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime, and such person so designated shall take the oaths and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall, during the time he performs his duties, be entitled to the salary and emoluments of such officer, no part of which shall belong to the officer suspended; and it shall be the duty of the President, within thirty days after the commencement of every session of the Senate, except for any office which, in his opinion, ought to be filled, to nominate persons to fill all vacancies in offices which existed at the meeting of the Senate, whether temporarily filled or not, and so in the place of all officers suspended; and if the Senate, during such session, shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of any suspended officer, then, and not otherwise, the President shall nominate another person, as soon as practicable, to said session of the Senate for said office."

The report was adopted by the Senate by a vote of 42 yeas to 8 nays; and by the House by a vote of 103 yeas to 67 nays. Much disappointment exists at this result, the friends of repeal regarding the present as more infamous than the original bill. It was hurried through on a demand for the previous question without discussion or explanation. The repealers consider themselves betrayed by BUTLER, who voted for the report, and it is rumored that an effort will be made to induce the President to veto the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON was ridiculed mercilessly about "my policy," which was his hobby, but he did not deserve the lashing GRANT does for his nepotism. It has been nothing but "my family" or "my friends" since GRANT has been "running the machine." The N. Y. *World* truly says: "Mr. GRANT has already nominated more of his wife's relations to public posts than any President before him ever contrived to do in a full four years term. He has not hesitated to give, over and over again, his own personal feelings for and relations with individuals as his sole and sufficient reason for pressing them into the public service; and this in the face of his reiterated assertion that he meant to leave it to the heads of departments to fill the subordinate positions in the public service. He began his Presidential work by illegally attempting to interfere with the operation of pardons issued by his predecessor; and when he finds himself compelled to recede from his course he does not hesitate to say that he entered upon it 'without having looked into the matter at all.' Have we here the justice and the sense of responsibility of a simple and resolute, or the indifference to justice and the nepotism of a weak and willful nature?" Really, the man seems to have but two ideas in his head; West Point, and his wife's relations. It is fortunate we are not a nation of Mormons; for if GRANT had SOLOMON's domestic establishment there would be nine hundred postmistresses appointed and all of his children and kin unprovided for. BRIGHAM YOUNG will probably adopt GRANT's family specific, and try the effect of it in his dominions by appointing all of the Mrs. YOUNGS to fat offices, if he would have peace.

The Catlettsburg *Herald* is informed that the Col. M. C. TAYLOR, to whom SAM MCKEE recently referred, is Col. MARION C. TAYLOR, of Shelbyville, one of the many gallant soldiers in the Mexican war from Kentucky, and who won his title of Colonel by bravely fighting for it in the Union army from the beginning to the close of the late war. We have known Colonel TAYLOR for many year, and never heard anything to his discredit save his radicalism. His private life is unspotted. MILTON TAYLOR, to whom the *Herald* supposes MCKEE referred, is another man and has had nothing to do with politics for many years except to cast his vote. He is so old a man that the public might be safely spared any allusion to his career or misfortunes.

CHARLES SCHUYLER HAMILTON has been appointed U. S. Marshal for the District of Wisconsin. He is a grandson of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, the greatest of American statesmen, and served as a Maj. General during the war. He was a class mate of the President at West Point.

The Big Sandy *Herald* says that the late "Confederacy," so called, was a recognized Government. By what nation or government was it recognized as a government?

We agree with all the *Sun* says concerning Mr. WADSWORTH's abilities, but we doubt if the Attorney Generalship or any other Cabinet appointment was at his command. We have not heard that he ever subscribed to any of the handsome presents of money or houses given to GEN. GRANT he was not an original secessionist like CRESWELL: and he is not the most distantly related to GEN. GRANT of the two, GRANT's wife.

HIRAM T. PEARCE, Esq., died at his residence in Maysville on Monday morning, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was born in Fleming county on the 29th of August, 1812, and was the son of WILLIAM PEARCE, deceased, a successful business man of that county. Mr. PEARCE was taken sick in January, and continued to suffer so terribly that death must have been a relief to his paralysed and sorely stricken body. He looked forward to his death calmly, and while reluctant to leave the family that loved him yet expressed resignation to the decree that summoned him hence. He remained conscious, with clear intellect, up to a very short time previous to his death.

Mr. PEARCE had been very successful in business, having accumulated a large estate in mercantile pursuits and in banking. He was an outspoken and sincere man, despising all hypocrisies and shams, and was too proud a man not to be truthful and single tongued. Though he never sought or held a political office, yet, as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in this county, he wielded great influence. In business matters his counsel was sought as that of a sensible and shrewd man of the world. At the time of his death Mr. PEARCE was President of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, in the success of which he took great interest. In him the community has lost one of its most active and influential citizens, and his family a staunch support and a kind and liberal friend and protector. His sorrowing widow and children have the sympathies of many relations and friends of the deceased and of the community at large in their affliction.

ELI HUSTON MURRAY has been appointed U. S. Marshal for Kentucky. We feel at loss to account for it, as he has given GRANT no presents, is not related to him or his wife or any of their family. The appointment is an excellent one, and our only regret at it is that it removes W. A. MERRIWETHER, who has made a faithful officer. MURRAY was major of Gen. JAS. S. JACKSON's cavalry regiment when it was first organized, and commanded it as its Colonel before he was of age. He was brevetted Brigadier for gallantry on the field, and when in command of a cavalry brigade in Southern Kentucky made himself popular with the people by the enforcement of rigid discipline. He will make an honest officer, and will be indisposed unnecessarily to harrass the people.

OHIO is a funny State. They hang people for murder over there. On Friday ANDREW PRICE died of a hempen cord at Ironton just for killing a little dwarf cobbler whose money he wanted. We are more civilized than that in Kentucky. If the jury does not find the accused not guilty on account of drunken insanity, or divide as to the verdict and give a chance for bail and escape, the Governor pardons or commutes. The sentiment of juries in Kentucky is against the execution of the laws.

The Lexington *Statesman* gives to the Louisville *Democrat* all the credit of preventing the Union men of Kentucky following LINCOLN into the slough of abolition, centralization, and despotism. Certainly MR. HARNEY's efforts were powerful and had great effect, but we have always claimed a little of the credit for ourself, and we are not willing that it shall all be given to MR. HARNEY and the *Democrat*, even though one is dead and the other is about to die.

JOHN M. ELLIOTT has applied to Congress to remove his disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment. We hope Congress will do so. But then what will become of the great suit in which Mr. ELLIOTT proposed to test the constitutionality of the infamous measure and vindicate in his person the rights of the people? Perhaps Mr. ELLIOTT does not think quite so much of courts as he did when a candidate.

GRANT is not ungrateful. Gen. E. H. HOBSON has already received reward for his conversion to radicalism. He has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Kentucky District. He will make a good one. He is a very poor politician, but was a good soldier and will make an honest official.

A PARTY by the name of JOHNSON, who served his country by marrying the cousin of Gen. GRANT's wife, has been made Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Ohio District. What else he ever did to entitle him to executive patronage we are not informed.

We beg the pardon of the Louisville *Democrat*. It is not dead, nor is it about to die. The weekly *Democrat* has been discontinued, but the daily will be issued from the office of the *Courier-Journal* as an evening paper.

A New Post-Master.

Again has the official ax descended and another head rolls from the bloody block. This time it reaches nearer home; most too near to to feel good, but—"sich is life. To come directly to the point, the editor of this paper has been removed as post-master at this place. We accept the situation as gracefully as a decapitated official could be expected to do. This is not the first time we have been removed from office for opinion's sake. We are neither a brother to General Grant, nor his uncle, nor his cousin, nor his sister's son; nor did we write his life for the New York Ledger, nor help buy him a fine house nor a fast horse; nor did we send him a box of cigars nor a bottle of wine even, nor did we ever keep a tan yard; but we refuse to contribute to a corrupt fund to help to secure his election; (knowing full well that to refuse to submit to black mailing operation would cost us our official head in the event of radical success) and we have told some truths through our paper which we trust were to some extent damaging to the party in power. That General Grant was elected is no fault of ours. We did what we could in an humble way to secure his defeat, and only regret that our efforts were "love's labor lost." We ask no favors of the present administration, and have received none, and are even on that score. To briefly sum up the whole thing, language of Butler to Scofield, we "*didn't subscribe*"—that's what's the matter.—*Georgetown Times.*

JULIA EHRENGYI, the murderess of the Countess Thorinsky, has gone mad in the Neudorff Penitentiary. She became lately very unmanageable, and was sent for three days into the dark cell on bread and water. When she was taken out she was found to be insane.

[From the Richmond Register.]

Cincinnati, Paris and Richmond Rail Road.

This important road, which is to connect Richmond and Cincinnati, is being warmly advocated by the people of the counties through which it is to pass.

We live in a fast age—and believe in lightning speed.

This road is believed, by the majority, to be of great necessity and certainly ought to be built.

Business men of Cincinnati must see that they have all the railroad connections they need West, and South-West, North, and North-West, East, and North-East, and now the remaining link is the Railroad from Paris to Richmond. South and South-East, forming nearly an air line with the Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis branches, which will complete the connection necessary.

But inorder to make this road, Cincinnati must take hold of the matter in earnest, and with the *material* aid of the Central Railroad, and of those wealthy counties through which it must pass, will make it certain.

This road can be made with comparative little cost, since the grade will be light. The entire distance, running as it will through the beautiful broad level lands of Bourbon and Clark, is only sixteen miles to Winchester—from there down Howard's Creek nine miles to the Kentucky river; crossing over into Boonsborough bottoms with a cheap bridge, and direct South up Otter Creek which heads at Richmond Depot, to Richmond twelve miles, making in all the length of the road thirty-three miles. No road in the State will run through a prettier country, or cheaper grade.

This short *stem* of road would convey all the commerce of the North to the South, and all the products of the sunny South to the North.

On both sides of Howard's creek and the river, the hills abound in an inexhaustible supply of the finest Kentucky marble of any thickness wanted, such as Henry Clay's monument was built of at Lexington.

The Kentucky river at Boonsborough would become a great contributor to the road, being a short distance below the great iron mines on Red river, and Estill county mines on Miller's creek, which are inexhaustable and reputed to be far superior to any other iron found on the continent. It is being shipped to England to make cast-steel, and to all gun factories, as it has been proven during the war to be superior to all others for making guns. It is also adopted on all hands for car wheels. It will also furnish any amount of coal of various kinds, greatly superior to the Pittsburg coal; lumber of all kinds, and *ties* enough to repair all the old roads in the North West.

Kentucky river and its tributaries has in Eastern Kentucky, all kinds of minerals, such as copper, lead, etc., in great abundance, and the finest forests of timber in a state of nature on the Continent.

On Red river during the great *oil fever* there was found a marble quarry of an endless quantity, and of rare quality, none having been found like it except in Russia, which has the reputation of being the finest in the world.

Salt can also be furnished in great abundance from Goose creek.

On the line of this road and on all the creeks, and the immense sand bar at the mouth of Otter creek, can be found plenty of rock and gravel to ballast the whole road.

We want this connection with the river at Boonsborough, if we can get it—if not then we wish to extend our road directly East to Irvine, to the iron works. But Richmond ought and will have both connections, as her location is peculiarly adapted to become at no distant day a great inland manufacturing town, as she is surrounded with a fine agricultural country, with plenty of water to run any and all kinds of steam factories, shops, tanyards, mills, and machine shops, and as she is in sight of the finest of timber of all kinds and iron and coal to run them the year round.

Madison county has now $190,000 of stock in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company with which she will be in condition to assist this road or extend the Louisville and Richmond Branch, East to the iron mountains.

If the people of Cincinnati and along the proposed line of road, will glance at the map, they will at once see this is an important road to the whole country, and can and ought to be built at no distant day.

Wake up then! Wake up! and let us have the cars in motion; and make the South and South-East connection at Richmond.

Our readers have observed that we rarely praise patent medicines, and that we advertise only the very best of them. But now, the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Rice, of Canastota, from her distressing and almost helpless scrofulous disease, which is known throughout the community, and unquestionably the effect of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, leads us to publish without reserve the remarkable efficacy of this medicine. We do this in the interest of the afflicted. Any remedy which can so effectually "raise one from the dead," should be universally known; and we wish it may be universally as successful as it has been in the case of Mrs. Rice.—*Daily Jour. Syracuse.*

The circumstances connected with the killing of H. Rives Pollard, editor of the *Southern Opinion*, at Richmond, Va., by young James Grant, are fresh in the minds of our readers. The sequel to this this tragic affair is found in the following marriage announcement, from the Richmond papers of the 19th inst.: "On Tuesday the 16th inst., at 6½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev. J. H. Morrison, D. D., Mr. Reuben Ford, of Goochland county, Virginia, to Mary Stuart, daughter of W. H. Grant, Esq., of this city. No cards." The Mr. Reuben Ford referred to is the young man mentioned in the article in the *Southern Opinion* which brought about the death of Mr. Pollard.

THE language of nature and experience demonstrates that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of landscape, *the joys of companionship*, the riches of literature, or the honors of station and renown, *must preserve their health*. the effect of foul, injurious food, entering the stomach, is to derange the digestive organs and produce headache, loss of appetite, unrefreshing sleep, low spirits, feverish burnings, etc., which are the symptoms of that horrid disease, *Dyspepsia*, which assumes a thousand shapes, and points toward a miserable life and premature decay. Plantation Bitters will prevent, overcome counteract all of these effects. They act with unerring power, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.

CLEVELAND is proud of a citizen woman who has had seven husbands within eight years. One was killed in the army and another in a street fight. The other five survive she having been divorced from four of them. Her daughter has been twice married and divorced, and is now ready to snap up a third man before her seventeenth birthday comes round.

LYNCH LAW IN GARRARD COUNTY.—On the 17th two negroes, named Cratcher, (brothers) in the employ of Mr. Samuel W. Miller, of this county, became engaged in a quarrel while in the field at work. Mr. James Miller a son of Mr. Samuel Miller, attemped to separate them, when one of them, (George) stabbed him in the side, inflicting a severe wound. He has been confined to his bed since, but the indications are that he will get well. On Tuesday night of last week this negro was taken from his home on Sugar Creek, in Garrard county, by a party of 12 or 15 regulators, and hung.—*Danville Advocate.*

ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man by the name of Joseph Napier, hailing from Casey county, was arrested here last Monday, on the charge of attempting to pass counterfeit money. Several attempts were made to get the bill off—a $50 Greenback—but he failed. He had an examining trial before Judge Young, and gave bail to the amount of $100 to appear next Monday.—*Dan. Advocate.*

DIED.—Last Thursday, the 25th inst., at his residence in this county, John Ballard, at the advanced age of ninety. His funeral was preached by the Rev. T. I. Willis, last Friday. Mr. Ballard was for many years a resident of this county, and universally respected. He raised fifteen children, eleven of whom are now living to mourn his death. Peace to his ashes.—*Clark County Democrat.*

BISMARCK has decided that his two sons shall not enter the diplomatic career. The reason of this decision, it is thought, is the conviction he has acquired that the youths are not peculiarly gifted. His daughter possesses by far more ability than her brothers, and, during her mother's recent illness, officiated as the Count's private secretary. His wife generally performs that duty.

MR. REED MARTIN, a hardware merchant of this place, and brother of Senator I. T. Martin, whilst examining a loaded pistol a few weeks ago, was so unfortunate as to shoot himself through the hand. Mr. Martin's wound was a painful and a dangerous one, and he has not yet entirely recovered the use of his hand.—*Cynthiana Dem.*

A DRUNKEN man in Pink Hill, Missouri, killed his nearest friend one day last week, and wounded a bystander. The tragedy sobered him and he ran home, where he fortified himself in a barn. Through a chink he shot dead one of the party that came to arrest him, and was himself shot dead the next instant.

SALE OF MULES.—C. T. WORTHINGTON, Esq., sold to Messrs. W. L. Caldwell and Henry Cohen, a few days ago, a lot of two year old mules for 130. This will make up a lot of one hundred head which these gentlemen are feeding for the next season.—*Danville Adv.*

Maysville Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY H. GRAY & CO., *Wholesale Grocer, corner Second and Sutton streets.*

COFFEE,	Common to choice per lb	23½@27
SUGARS,	New Orleans, per lb	15½@17½
	Porto Rico, per lb	15½@16½
	Demarara, per lb	17@18
	Soft refined, per lb	17½@18
	Hard refined, per lb	19
MOLASSES	New Orleans, per ½ bbl	$1.60
	New Orleans, per bbl	90
FLOUR,	We quote at	$8 50@11 00
WHEAT,	White No. 1	1 60
	Red, No. 1	1 25
GRAIN,	Rye	1 20
	Oats	45
	Corn	50
	Barley	$2 20
WHISKY,	Per gallon	1 20@2 00
PROVISIONS,	Lard, per lb	18½@20
	Bacon, per lb	16@20
MACKEREL,	Per bbl, No. 1	$26 50
	do No. 2	21 50
	do ½ bbl No. 1	13 50
	do No. 2	12 00
	do ¼ bbl No. 1	7 50
	do No. 2	6 50
	White Fish	9 50
RAGS,	Per lb	3@4
SEED,	Clover	$10 00@10 50
	Flax	2 00@2 25
	Timothy	3 75
TIMOTHY,	Per lb	9@10
CANDLES	Tallow	15@17
	Star, boxes	28@
WOODENWARE,	Buckets	$2 75
	Tubs, nest three	2 75
	" eight	3 00
	Washboards	1 00

CINCINNATI MARKET.

[Corrected every other day.]

BEESWAX—	Prime yellow per lb	39@46
BEANS,	Prime to choice	$3.00@3.50
BUTTER—	Choice	33@40
BAGGING—	Kentucky, per lb	40@46
COTTON—	Middling	27½
	Rope, per lb	42@44
CANDLES—	Extra star, per lb	22@23
	Paraffine per lb	35@37
COFFEE—	Choice Rio, per lb	25½@26
	Java, per lb	33½@36
	Mocha, per lb	43@46
CHEESE—	Young American, per lb	20
EGGS—	Shippers count, per dozen	22@23
FISH—	Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl	$20@31
FLOUR,	Fancy per bbl	$7.00@8.50
FEATHERS,	Live geese, prime to choice lb	78
GRAIN,	Wheat, No. 1 white winter	$1.45
	Corn	64
	Rye	$1.41@1.42
	Oats, white	66@67
	Barley, No. 1	$2 25@2 40
HEMP,	Dressed Kentucky, per lb	15
HIDES,	Green, per lb	9@10
	Wet salted, per lb	11@12
HAY,	Tight pressed, per ton	$18@19
MOLASSES,	New Orleans, per gallon	80@85
	Extra golden syrup, per gal	$1.15@1.40
MESS PORK,	Prime city	$31 50
HAMS,	Sugar cured, canvassed, per lb	18½@19
LARD,	Prime city per lb	18½
SEED,	Clover, per lb	15½@15¾
	Timothy, per bush	$3 00@3 10
	Flax, per bush	2 25@2 30
	Hemp, per lb	6@6½
	Canary, per lb	11@12
	Mustard, per lb	12@13
	Red top, 14 lb per bush	$1 25@1 50
	Blue Grass, per bush	2 25@2 50
	Orchard 14 lb per bush	1 50@2 00
SALT,	Kanawha, per bbl	2 25
SUGARS,	New Orleans per lb	13@15
	New Orleans clarified	00@10
	Porto Rico	14@15¾
	Cuba	13@14½
	Demarara	16@16¾
	Crushed per lb	16@18
	Powdered, per lb	17½@17¾
	Granulated, per lb	17¾@18
	A Coffee, per lb	17@17¾
	B Coffee, per lb	16¾@17¾
	Extra C, per lb	16¾@16¾
	Yellows, per lb	15@15
TOBACCO,	VIRGINIA LEAF.	
	Lugs, per pound	5@7
	Medium leaf, per lb	8@10
	Fine leaf, per lb	12@13
	OHIO SEED LEAF.	
	Fillers, per lb	00@00
	Medium wrappers, per lb	00@00
	Selections, per lb	00@00
	NEW KENTUCKY LEAF.	
	Trash, per lb	3@5
	Lugs, per lb	6@9
	Medium leaf, per lb	8@10
	Good leaf, per lb	13@14
	Fine leaf, per lb	16@18
	Selections, bright, per lb	00@20
	MANUFACTURED.	
	10's, 8's, and 6's, dark	55@65
	10's, 8's, and 6's, bright	65@70
	Damaged	30@40
	Cut and Dry Smoking	26@32
	Fine cut, chewing	65@1 00
	Bright Pounds, common	65@1 00
	Bright Pounds, medium	75@90
	Bright Pounds, fine	80@1 25
	Kentucky Twist	25@40
WOOL,	Fine Fleece, washed, per lb	40@50
	Coarse and medium	40@45
	Tub	50@55
	Unwashed	30@35

DIED.

CHANSLOR—At the residence of her Mother, Mrs. Alethia Chanslor, on Thursday Feb., 11, 1869, Miss Nannie E. Chansler, in the 18th year of her age.

"Beneath the winter's chilling breath,
The lovely flowerets race to death,
Was quickly run."

PEARCE.—On Wednesday, March 31st, Anna Lewis, infant daughter of W. L. and Anna Belle Pearce.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DO NOT TRIFLE WITH DANGER.—A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected, may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the just nature and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than is, required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object, under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which the secretes the gastic juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting-fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

EARLY MARRIAGES.—Dr. Franklin advocates early marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a Guide to Marriage and Conjugal Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. jan22w2tw3m

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New Advertisements.

THE CELEBRATED

ERICSSON

BACK TO KENTUCKY AGAIN.

This noted trotting stallion, formerly called

MORGAN CHIEF,

Will make the present season at my stables, seven miles from Lexington, and eleven miles from Winchester, immediately on the old Todd's road, at the crossing of the Walnut Hill road, and will be permitted to serve a limited number of mares at the low figure of

Seventy-five Dollars the Season,

Payable at the time of service. Any mare proving not to be in foal, will be permitted to breed back free of charge next season, if the horse should be living. If the horse is sold or moved out of the State before any mare should be in foal, one half of the money will de refunded.

Mares pastured on good blue grass pasture at $2.50 per month. Strict attention and all possible care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible if any should occur. The above terms will be strictly adhered to.

ERICSSON is 15 years old this spring; is a mahogany bay, stands 17¼ hands high, and weighs 1,300 pounds. He was sired by Clay's Mambrino Chief, out of the trotting mare Mrs. Candle, who could go her mile in 3 minutes, after she was 20 years old, without training. Clay's Mambrino Chief was got by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imported Messenger.

Ericsson made his debut to the trotting world in this State, at four years old. He beat Kentucky Chief and Albion over the Lexington Course, at mile heats, on the 27th of May, 1868, with only seven days training, in 2.42½. In a match with Idol for $500, on the 13th of October he won in three straight heats, time—2.40, 2.42, 2.37¾. Over the Woodlawn course on the 26th of October, 1868, he beat Kentucky Chief for a purse of $200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, time—2.39½, 2.34½, 2.39½, 2.32; losing the first heat. This is the fastest four year old time ever recorded in the annals of racing.

Ericsson is a half brother to Lady Thorn, Mambrino Pilot, Brignoli, Kentucky Chief and Idol, and cousin to Dexter and George Wilkes, the most renowned trotters now upon the turf. He is the sire of Lumber, Eagle Eye, Mambrino Maid, St. Albans, William Erie, Gay Erie, and others of great promise.

Ericsson was inbred to imported Messenger, that grand progenitor of the great trotting family of America, the best in the world. They have illustrated their worth in enduring records upon the tablets of the race course. They have enriched their owners in the past, and will contribute to the wealth of the public in the future, as the sires and dams of an illustrious progeny of worthy descendants. Hereditary law is a history of the past, and a guide to the future. What will take place, is a legitimate consequence of what has taken place. Ericsson therefore stands engaged to produce colts that can trot in 2.30. Breeders have now the rare opportunity of breeding from the greatest four year old winner upon the American turf, and from a breed that have produced the acknowledged champions of the world. Address

ENOCH LEWIS.

Agent for K. C. Barker, Lexington, Ky.

mr27tw4w2t

DECLINE IN COAL.

FRESH BARGE.

Youghiogheny Coal,

13 CENTS IN THE YARD.

Pomeroy Coal Company's celebrated coal at

10 CENTS IN THE YARD.

and 11 cents delivered.

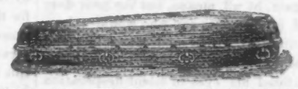
POQUE, DUKE & Co.

Bulletin, Republican and Flemingsburg Democrat copy 1 month and charge EAGLE.

FOR SALE.

In store and for sale choice new hemp seed and seed oats, Wall street, Maysville, Ky.

mar24w1m ALEX. POWER.



W. S. BEAUCAMP,

UNDERTAKER,

56, Second Street, - - - - - MAYSVILLE, KY.

I will constantly keep on hand all sizes of Varnished, Velvet and Metalic cases. Funerals attended at any hour. I will sell as low as the lowest.

dec30w1y.

Planing Mill.

M. J. CHASE,

(of the late firm of Manker, Chase & Co., of Ripley, Ohio.)

K. DIMMITT. H. H. COLLINS.

KENTUCKY

PLANING AND FLOORING MILL,

DOORS, SASH and BLIND

FACTORY.

CHASE, DIMMITT & COLLINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

—OF—

BUILDING MATERIAL,

SHINGLES,
FENCE POSTS,
PALINGS,
LATH,
MOULDINGS,

Pine and Poplar Lumber,

PLANED AND ROUGH,

Corner 2nd & Poplar Sts., (5th Ward,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

GOOD DRY, PLANED FLOORING at $3 50 per Hundred. july15wat

Hardware.

TO MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS.

HARDWARE.
CUTLERY,
SADDLERY,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHOT GUNS,

AMMUNITION, (all kinds.)

Rifles and Pistols.

Our stock of

COACH TRIMMINGS, COACH WOOD-WORK, SPRINGS AND AXLES, AND SADDLERY,

Is now full and complete. We invite any persons wanting any goods in the above lines to give us a call and examine goods and prices. We are determined to sell goods as low as any house in the West.

TERMS CASH. OWENS & BARKLEY.

TO MERCHANTS.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,

(Direct from the Factories.)

We have just been receiving the

LARGEST STOCK

of Boots, Shoes and Hats, ever before in this market. All our goods are from the VERY BEST NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES.

Coburn & Cladin's best Boots.
Allen & Flogg's Boots & Brogans.
Batchelder's Boots and Brogans.
Loring's Boots and Brogans.
A. J. White's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
Francis Dane's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes and Brogans.
Boyd & Corey's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
John Hart & Co.'s celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
Kimball's celebrated Women's and Misses' Shoes
And all other A 1 brands of calf, kip and morocco shoes.

Hats.

Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brush, and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, *made to order.*

TERMS CASH. OWENS & BARKLEY.

no23

China, Glass, & Queensware.

BARGAINS

—IN—

CHINA,

GLASSWARE, &C.

Having a lot of goods of which we wish to dispose and desiring to accommodate those who wish to buy at the lowest rates, we have opened

CHEAP TABLES,

The articles on which will be sold at

Astonishing Low Prices.

WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

China Tea Sets!

Of which we have a large number, and which we are determined to sell

REGARDLESS OF COST.

BETTER BARGAINS

Can be had of us than at any other house in the city.

COME AND SEE!

CALL AND BUY.

G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY.

Maysville, Ky., Feb. 18, 1869. fa1 1y

Safety Fire Jacket.

SECURITY AND COMFORT FOR

THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

J. B. HARRIS'

Safety Fire Jacket

CAR HEATER AND MODERATOR,

For Smoking and Hot Air Flues,

dispensing with the use of stoves and fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the jacket may be attached.

Having obtained of the United States letters patent for a Safety Jacket, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars; &c., wherever pipes, as conductors, are made dangerous by being overheated, and security desired. I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.

J. B. HARRIS,

Office at the "Ne Plus Ultra Paint Works," corner Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburg, Pa. july22wly

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Civil Engineer.

T. W. WHEATLEY,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

MAYSVILLE - - - - - KENTUCKY.

Is thoroughly acquainted with the mode of establishing grades and estimating cost of turnpike roads, will also make important land surveys with the Solar Compass, an instrument he became acquainted with in the Government Surveys, and the only reliable one now in use. mar10 w1m

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Cigars and Tobacco.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

CAN BE MADE

BY

PURCHASING YOUR

CIGARS & TOBACCO

OF

N. SHAFER,

MARKET STREET,

fab11 1ytwaw MAYSVILLE, KY.

Marble Works

MAYSVILLE MARBLE WORKS

H. GILMORE,

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Orders from the country solicited. Persons desiring work, by communicating the same, will be promptly waited upon. jan1'69w1y

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HEMP SEED.

500 Bushels Prime New Hemp Seed, for sale by

RICHESON, WELLS & WALLINGFORD.

Maysville, Ky., mar 11-1mo

BLACKSMITHS WANTED.

A few first class Blacksmiths can obtain steady employment and good wages, by applying to

JAMES H. HALL & CO.

Maysville, Ky., jan. 19, (w.k.wtf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THE MAYSVILLE EAGLE OFFICE.

China, Glass and Queensware

R. ALBERT

NO CHEAP TABLES!

But the Cheapest House all Over

Tremendous Reduction of Prices!

—AT—

R. ALBERT'S

CHINA PALACE!

China, Glass, Queensware, Looking Glasses, Silver, Silverplated and Brittania Ware, at Auction prices.

NO HUMBUG!

To Country Merchants,

Bring in your cheapest Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Lexington or other bills, and have them discounted on better terms.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

TO BE EQUAL TO SAMPLES

AND AS REPRESENTED,

Or will be taken back at my expense forward and back.

Try it and save your money.

R. ALBERT,

No. 35, Second street North side

R. ALBERT'S

GREAT DEPOT OF

Solid Silver, Silver-plated, Albata and Britannia Ware.

A splendid assortment of castors, pitchers, coffee and teapots, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, molasses cans, spittoons, mugs, candlesticks, spoons, forks, knives, ladles, tea sets, communion sets, ice pitchers, cake, bread and card baskets.

300 *Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers*,

for churches, parlors, bedrooms, hall and kitchens Chimneys, globes, paper shades, wicks, burners, and pure coal oil.

100 *Pair Flower Vases*,

all styles, from thirty cents to seventy five dollars a pair. Tea trays and waiters, all styles, sizes and qualities: Japanned tin and toilet sets, plain and ornamented; table cutlery, knives and forks; silver-plated and steel blades, for ivory, steels, etc., with silver, ebony, bone, Indiarubber and wood handles, all at the

LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES, FOR CASH!

R. ALBERT'S China Palace.

R. ALBERT

35 EAST SECOND STREET.

HOUSE

FURNISHING GOODS!

CARPETS;

Brussels, three-ply, two-ply, hemp stair carpets, carpeting, floor, stair and table oilcloths, mattings, rugs, door mats, buggy mats.

A beautiful and large assortment of

WINDOW SHADES and FIXTURES,

Curtains and curtain goods,

GILT CORNICES,

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

BEDSPREADS,

TOWELS AND NAPKINS,

CURTAIN PINS AND HOLDERS,

and an elegant assortment of

French and English Wall Paper

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, AND CHAINS

French & American Clocks,

by the single piece at whol

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY. APRIL 8, 1869.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Elias Collins, of Sardis, sold his fast trotting horse, Dexter No. 2, to a party in Cincinnati for $400.

Westward Ho!—Bill Rees and Alf. Ball of this county, left for the gold and silver mountains of Idaho last week.

Elder Jno. A. Gano and his son Gen. R. M. Gano, will commence a protracted meeting at Mayslick on the Saturday before the 5th Sunday in May.

Rev. Dr. Robinson will preach only once in this city, which will be to-morrow (Wednesday) night, at the Presbyterian church, at 7½ o'clock.

Millinery.—Mrs. Hudnut has received her spring stock, embracing many beautiful articles, and will take pleasure in exhibiting them to customers at her store on Front street Give her a call.

Stock Sale.—Messrs. Yancey & Alexander will have their usual stock sales on Monday next, county court day. A good opportunity is presented for selling or purchasing stock.

Sale.—On the 20th inst. at the sale of Margaret and Frank Clift, in Lewisburg, one house and lot was sold for $475 to Napoleon Lee, and one old cow, $35 75. Household and kitchen furniture brought fair prices.

Sale.—The stallion Majestic was sold by L. B. Goggin, Auctioneer, to C. R. Collins for $195. Also a Jack to the same for $500. Five shares of stock in the Maysville and Mt. Sterling Turnpike Company were sold at $10 05 per share.

One pimple is a blemish, two pimples are a mortification, three pimples are a disgust, but four or more pimples are truly distressing to ony one. Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion is the sovereign remedy for all such afflictions.

If our farmers would check the raid of pestiferous curs let them pasture their sheep and cattle together. An old cow with good long horns makes a good shepherd, and will run every intruding mutton-loving dog out of the field. Try it.

Religious Notice.—A protracted meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church in this city, Independent Synod, next week, beginning on Wednesday night and continuing through the week. Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, will preach.

Correction.—Rev. Dr. Robinson's appointment at the Presbyterian Church is not for a protracted meeting, as stated in our last issue. He will preach on Wednesday night, April 7th, and possibly Thursday night, and then pass on to other appointments.

A Lead mine has been found on the lands of Thomas Pyles on Licking river.

A specimen of the ore was brought to Sardis and melted, which produced a fine article of pure lead. Great interest is felt in that section touching the probable resources of the mine.

Meat Stolen.—One night last week some thief or thieves entered the meat house of A. C. Shackleford, near Mayslick, and stole 150 pounds of bacon. Sheep killing dogs and meat thieves will get all the bacon and mutton in the country if the farmers don't look sharp.

Col. L. B. Goggin, of this county, has a field on which he has grown corn for nineteen years in succession, the last crop being the best. He generally hogs it down and thus keeps the soil in good condition. It is not what we raise on our fields but what we take from them that impoverishes them.

Fire.—The roof of Mr. Shepherd's house on corner of Limestone and Fourth streets, caught fire on Monday morning. The flames were soon extinguished and but little damage was done. The engines were promptly on the ground, but fortunately there was little occasion for their services.

Appointments in the Sixth District.—Geo. M. Linn has been appointed Assessor, and John S. Nixon Collector, of Internal Revenue in the Sixth (Covington) District of Kentucky. The latter is a friend of the Grant family, and the former is a member of the same church with "Pap" Grant.

The telegraph reports that there are sixteen applicants for the position of Special Mail Agent for Kentucky, one of whom is W. Rees Dobyns, of this city. He is violently opposed by Sam McKee, who has not scrupled to charge him with copperheadism. He is as warmly approved by Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, who endorses his Unionism. It is the only appointment Mr. Wadsworth has urged upon the Administration. The results will show whether McKee or Wadsworth is to be most influential with the Executive Department at Washington. We beg Mr. Wadsworth's pardon for naming him in such connection.

Pa is and Richmond Railroad.—On the 25th ult. a meeting was held in Winchester, in Clarke county, for the purpose of sending delegates to the meeting of the friends of the Paris and Richmond Railroad, which will be held in the latter place on the 5th inst. The meeting was addressed by Col. C. S. Hanson, and a large number of delegates were appointed. A meeting was to have been held in Paris on Thursday the 1st inst., for a similar purpose. The line of the proposed road runs through a very wealthy country and the people are amply able to build it. Whether they will do so or not is another question. The proposition of Bourbon to give only $200,000, when the road will cost $1,600,000, does not look much like it.

Police News.—On the 17th, Joseph Cady, a rustic, became intoxicated at the splendors of Maysville, and was fined $3 and costs.

On the 22rd Jacob Miller and Joseph Shafer were before his Honor on the charge of fast driving, and were fined $3 and costs each.

On the 24th ult. Stephen Sypbold was fined $5 and costs for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Stephen's offense against the dignity of the city was one which would not bear minute description.

On the same day Patrick Maloy imbibed a little too freely, and exercised his lungs upon the streets, for which he was fined $3 and costs.

On the same day John Kine, a native of the Green Isle, entered the "Martin Box," and made a brutal and ferocious assault upon one of the inmates, a negro woman. Had he not been restrained by two women holding him he might have murdered his victim. He was wild with bad whisky. He was fined very lightly, only $15 and costs, but not having that amount he was sent to jail where he remained at the expense of the city until the 1st inst., when he was released.

On the 30th ult. George Taylor was drunk and disorderly, and was banished from the city.

Insurance.—We call attention to the statement of the Enterprise Insurance Company published in another column. The assets are $1,337,268 82, and the liabilities only $107,621 06. This would indicate a healthy condition. George R. Gill is the agent and may be found at the office of Taylor & Gill, ready at all times to attend to the business of the company.

Native or Imported.—Meeting a neighbor's boy some time since we inquired whether his father's jack was a native or imported animal. Looking up with a shrewd grin, he naively replied: "Not zackley 'ported yit, but he will be when pap gets to the printing office and has his bills got out." Our young friend evidently mistook the word "imported" for *advertised!*

Turnpike Election.—On Monday the following persons were elected officers of the Maysville, Orangeburg and Mt. Carmel Turnpike Road Company, viz:

President—J. D. Mayhugh,

Directors.—Seth B. Shackelford, Joseph Wallingford, Peter L. Parker, Alfred D. Morehead, William F. Kennan and Baldwin C. Foxworthy.

Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Company.—At an election held in this city, on the 5th inst., for President and Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Road Company, the following were chosen:

President and Treasurer.—George W. Blatterman.

Directors.—George Cox, Chas. B. Pearce, Abner Hord, H. W. Wood, Dr. Wall and Jno. T. Wilson.

Decline in Coal.—We congratulate our citizens that old times have returned in the price of coal. By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Pogue, Duke & Co. and James Wormald sell the very best Pomeroy coal at ten cents in the yard and at eleven cents delivered. Pogue, Duke & Co. sell the best Youghiogheny coal at thirteen cents in the yard. This is cheaper than coal can be had at any point on the Ohio below Portsmouth.

Maysville and Germantown Turnpike Road Company.—At an election held in this City, on the 5th inst., for President and Directors of the Maysville and Germantown Turnpike Road Company, the following persons were chosen.

President—S. M. Worthington.

Secretary and Treasurer—Geo. W. Blatterman.

Superintendent, S. M. Worthington.

Directors—J. C. Savage, A. M. January, Chas. B. Pearce, Ben. Wood, Jos. F. Brodrick, Dr. Coburn.

Objecting to Teachers.—A teacher's life is a hard one, particularly trying is the position of village or country schoolmaster or mistress. He or she has to please the old man and his wife, and the little ones, or be voted a tyrant or mutton-head. Inquiring of a very sensible old grandfather the other day how his grandson was getting on at school, he replied "not at all"—we asked him why he so answered—"why grandson don't like the teacher—he has serious objections to her." Our curiosity being excited we anxiously pressed the old gentleman to tell us what the objections were. After hesitating for some time he said he would tell us confidentially. Leaning our ear close to his lips he whispered, "She wants him to learn his book, but he is very much opposed to it and says she is a poor teacher." This is the basis of half the objections we hear urged against teachers, by tell tale idle boys and girls.

Germantown Fair—Election of Officers.—At the annual meeting of the Union Agricultural society of Mason and Bracken counties, held Saturday, April 3d, 1869, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

President—Jas. B. Claybrook,

Vice Presidents—William Dougherty, E. Lloyd, John H. Boude.

Secretary—J. A. Kackley.

Treasurer—J. C. Savage.

Directors for Mason County—Henry Smoot, John E. French, Basil D. Owens, Richard Kirk, Samuel Forman, F. Pollock, Robert Terhune, John Mannen.

Directors for Bracken County—Dr. J. Taylor Bradford, Dr. A. H. Pollock, Dr. C. S. Savage, John Clark, Thos. Galbraith, Vincent Hamilton.

This meeting decided to hold the next annual exhibition on the usual day, 2d Tuesday in September, commencing Tuesday the 14th, and continuing four days.

J. A. Kackley, Sec'y.

Dedication.—The M. E. Church, South, erected in the city of Augusta, Bracken county, Ky., will be dedicated on the third Sabbath in April by the Rev. Sehon, of Louisville. This church is small, neat, and handsomely finished, the inside wall and ceiling being of the most beautiful fresco painting. The varnishing and painting was all done by the Messrs. Greenhow, of Ripley, who, we think, cannot be surpassed in their line of business. The pulpit, pews, windows, and door are of the latest style, having been furnished from the machine shop of Manker & Co., of Ripley. To the above named gentlemen we extend our most sincere thanks for the neatness, beauty, and good taste displayed in the arranging of the inside walls and wood work of this Church. This Church is situated in a pleasant part of the town, their being paved side walks, from all parts of the City, leading immediately to the door. All persons are invited to be present on that occasion and we the members of the Church will do all in our power to entertain those who may be in Augusta that time.

The Railroad Meeting.—The Board of Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, met in this city on Tuesday, pursuant to a notice previously given. In the absence of the President, Hiram T. Pearce, the Vice President, James Barbour, presided. The new member of the Board from Nicholas, Thompson Parks, was qualified, the oath being administered by Mayor Wm. P. Coons. The third Thursday in May was fixed upon as the time for holding the regular annual meeting of the stockholders, at which time the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year will be held. During the sickness of Mr. Pearce, James Barbour, as Vice President, was authorized and instructed to discharge all the duties pertaining to the office of President, and was directed to proceed at once to the measures necessary to have the vote on the question of the tax taken in Fleming county and in Carlisle, and also to raise such private subscriptions as can be had, so that the work may be commenced at the earliest moment practicable. We learn that Mr. Barbour has already taken the field, and will push matters forward with all possible vigor and dispatch. He left this city on the very next morning after he had received power and authority to act for the Company, and Fleming county will be immediately actively canvassed, and the vote be taken at the earliest day allowed by the law. The friends of the enterprise may take good heart over the prospects of success.

Opening the Doors of the Church—A Practical Question.—There is a stereotype expression among some of our preaching brethren after this wise: At the close of their sermons they generally propose to open the doors of the Church that penitents may come to the altar and converts be added to the brotherhood. On a recent occasion of this kind in a neighboring village, the minister announced after an eloquent exhortation that he would "*open the doors of the Church*" that those still *outside* the ark of safety might come in and be numbered with the Church militant. The crowd was dense—aisles and pews all full and many unable to get in. At the annunciation of the opening of the doors of the Church a big burly fellow in the audience giving a literal interpretation to what was intended as a figure of speech, sprung from his seat saying, "If no one else would open the doors of the Church, I will," and suiting the action to the word he made for the front doors, and springing a heavy bolt that held one of the doors threw them wide open, exclaiming, "come in boys, brother P. wants to do you all the good he can before he leaves us."

Our backwoods friend was not a believer in the old refrain that

> "The happy gates of gospel grace,
> Stand open night and day."

What has become of Him?—On the 9th day of March last, one G. W. Keiser, was arrested upon complaint being made to the officers, charged with carrying concealed a deadly weapon. He was charged with having the weapon upon his person on the day before, Sunday, and was arrested on Monday and taken before the Mayor. The trial was commenced in the morning and adjourned until evening to enable the accused to procure testimony important to him. It was developed at the trial that the accused was a peddler who followed his business in some of the upper counties, Bath, Fleming, Nicholas and Montgomery, and had come to Maysville some days before his arrest to go to Cincinnati to purchase goods; that he had been to Cincinnati and was returning to his home with the goods; that he had a considerable amount of money in his possession when he went to Cincinnati, and purchased several hundred dollars worth of goods in that place and paid for them as his bills showed. On his return to Maysville, Saturday night before his arrest, he still had a considerable amount of money, and had been drinking on Sunday and suspected some young men of trying to get it from him. After hearing the evidence the Mayor discharged the accused, and we understand that he told his attorney that he was going home on the stage next morning. Nothing more was heard from him until the Wednesday following his discharge when the officers saw him. He asked for his pistol which had been given to him on his discharge, and said he had lost all his money; that they had told him he had been in the penitentiary, &c. &c. We are told that he looked perfectly stupid; that he looked as though he had been drinking, but his stupidity indicated that some drug might have been mixed with the liquor he drank. It was found that he still had $55 in his possession $50 of which was taken from him by the officers for safe keeping until he should get in a condition to take care of himself and his property. Nothing has since been heard of him. The officers would be glad to receive information of his whereabouts if alive. Foul play is suspected. We learn that he applied to one of our physicians for arsenic to commit suicide, and also learned that he threatened to drown himself. Some goods belonging to him are still at the Barcroft House, in this city, where he was stopping while in the city.

Milton Culbertson's Sale.—Thursday, the day fixed for the great sale of Alderney stock, was chilly, rainy, and altogether one of the most disagreeable days we ever knew. Consequently comparatively few persons were present and the bidding was not as spirited as it might otherwise have been. Mr. Culbertson might very properly have postponed the sale, but it had been very extensively advertised, and rather than disappoint those present he permitted the sale to proceed, though the stock sold low for its quality. Not more than half of the stock advertised was sold and among the animals retained are some of the highest grade and best cows, heifers and calves, which Mr. Culbertson will sell at reasonable figures to any one desiring to possess number one milkers. Neither of the full blooded bulls were sold, and the owner will either sell or trade them for pure Alderney bulls. The especial motive in disposing of these two bulls is because many of the heifers retained are their calves, and Mr. Culbertson is opposed to breeding in. The following is a list of the prices obtained, viz:

Three-eighths Alderney heifer, three years old, to Mr. Rigdon, $92 50; one-half Alderney cow, four years old, to C. B. Anderson, $72 50; three-eighths Alderney heifer, three years old, to R. W. Hutchcraft, $62 50; three-eighths Alderney cow, six years old, to Pat Morgan, $82 50; common cow, three yr's old, to Wm. Rigan, $75 00; one-half Alderney heifer, two years old, to Dr. F. M. Adamson, $70 00; one-half Alderney heifer, one year old, to C. B. Anderson, $50 00; an old cow, to McCauley, $23 00; three-fourths Alderney heifer, one year old, to C. B. Anderson, $80 00; three-eighths Alderney heifer, one year old, to C. B. Anderson, $23 00; three-fourths Alderney heifer, two years old, to Geo. Winters, $128 00; three-fourths Alderney heifer, two years old, to C. B. Anderson, $90 00; one-half Alderney heifer, one year old, to C. B. Anderson, $75 00; one-half Alderney heifer, four years old, to R. W. Hutchcraft, $100 00; one-half Alderney heifer, one year old, to G. A. McCarthey, $69 00; one-half Alderney heifer, one year old, to Breen, $50 00; three-eighths Alderney heifer, three years old, to H. Smith, $77 00; three-eighths Alderney heifer, two years old, to R. W. Hutchcraft, $83 00; one-half Alderney, one year old, to C. B. Anderson, $35 00. Privately old, fifteen-sixteenths Alderney and Durham bulls, two years old each, for $175; one-half and five-eighth Alderney cows at $150 each, $300; one half Alderney cow, $125 00; one-half Alderney cow, $150 00; seven-eighths and five-eighths Alderney cows, $400.

Railroad Meeting.—At a meeting of the citizens of Maysville, at the Council Chamber, on Saturday evening, April 3d, 1869, A. M. January was selected Chairman, and Geo. W. Sulser Secretary.

A communication was read to the meeting signed by John P. Perry, President of a meeting held at Portsmouth Friday night, and John G. Peebles, President of the Board of Trade of Portsmouth, inviting the citizens of Maysville to send delegates to a railroad convention to be held at Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 6th inst, On motion the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we feel great interest in the success of the proposed convention on the 6th inst., at Chillicothe, Ohio, designed to promote the construction of a railroad from Columbus or Chillicothe to Portsmouth, Ohio, and deeply regret our inability, at this time, owing to the lateness of the invitation, to send a delegation from Maysville to attend the Convention.

Mr. James Barbour stated to the meeting that he had recently visited Fleming county with a view to invite the co-operation of the Flemingsburg, Elizaville, and Centreville election districts to aid in the construction of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, by a subscription of stock by those districts to that road. He stated that the principal difficulty in the way of obtaining the co-operation of the Flemingsburg district was the apprehension on the part of some of the people of that district that there might not be a corresponding effort on our part to build the branch road to Flemingsburg looking to an ultimate extension of that branch towards the coal, lumber, and iron region in eastern Kentucky. He stated that he had assured those people that Maysville felt the liveliest interest in the branch enterprise, and that he had no question that Maysville would be ready and anxious to commence and prosecute that enterprise so soon as the Maysville and Lexington Railroad can be secured. That Maysville looks to that region as the principal field of her future business, and to a railroad connection with it as essential to her prosperity, and that he believed that the City of Maysville would, at the earliest practicable period, enlist in that enterprise and contribute to it to an amount greater than he would presume to promise.

On motion of Dr. John M. Duke the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approves and endorses the views presented by Mr. Barbour.

Resolved, That we pledge Maysville to subscribe to the Flemingsburg branch, when ever it is undertaken, a larger sum than will be contributed by that precinct, to the main stem, provided they shall vote the proposed tax of one per cent. per annum for three years.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet next Saturday night at 7 o'clock.

A. M. January, Ch'm'n.

G. W. Sulser, Secretary.

STATE NEWS.

Destrutise Fire in Frankfort.

At 11 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the lower or basement story of Gaines, Berry & Co.'s four story brick bonded warehous, situated on the river bank, near the north end of the bridge. The alarm was given, and the steam engine was promptly on the spot, and had up steam in six minutes from the first tap of the bell.

Up to three o'clock, by the gallant exertions of the firemen and the excellent performance of the steam fire engine, the fire was held somewhat in check, and confined to the first and second stories of the new portion of the warehouse, which was separated from the old by a double fire wall. There being during this time but little flame, many persons went home, under the impression that the flames would be subdued with comparatively small loss.

About three o'clock the fire seemed to take a fresh impetus, and in a short time had caught in the two upper stories. It then became apparent that the whole of the lower building would be consumed, and efforts were directed to saving the other portion. About four o'clock, however, the flames for the first time burst forth through the windows and the roof lighting up the surrounding darkness far and wide, and throwing off cinders in countless numbers. The burning whisky ran from the building into the river in a broad stream, which burnt with a bluish flame, and spread itself far out in the river, while the presence of such an amount of spirits made the flames of the burning building leap to an astonishing height and give out an unusually strong heat.

It was but a short time from this until the remaining portion of the warehouse caught, the fire wall being thrown down by the falling of the girders of the adjoining room. All attempts to save the remainder of the building being fruitless, as it was soon a burning mass within, attention was given to the bridge and the adjoining buildings, which were now in imminent danger.

As we write—at a quarter of six o'clock A. M.—the fire is still burning, but the bridge and other buildings are safe, though the former was at one time on fire, and, if saved, will be by only the most persevering and unremitting labor.

Of the heroic services performed by the fire department in their struggle with the fire for seven hours without a moment's intermission, we cannot say too much. We feel inadequate to even the common duty of saying enough in their praise or in acknowledgment of the thanks due them by the community.

The steam fire engine performed to perfection, throwing three large streams at once and saving more than its cost in the adjoining property rescued from the conflagration. It was admirably handled throughout the whole night.

The total loss of this fire is not far from three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The warehouse was one of the finest in the State and newly built. It was fully insured. The number of barrels of whisky destroyed was about 3,260 barrels, and were owned as follows:

H. Bosworth & Son, Milwaukee, 50 barrels.

Guysi & Holterhoof, New York, 138 barrels.

Gaines, Berry & Co., Frankfort, 227 barrels.

Hackett & Dore, Louisville, 576 barrels.

A. Sabrot, Cincinnati, 288 barrels.

Dorn Barkhouse, & Co., Louisville, 240 barrels.

Gaines & Blanton, New Orleans, 118 barrels.

Foster & Hanks, Lawrenceburg, 50 barrels.

Samuel Hawk, New York, 88 barrels.

L. Higgins, 50 barrels.

J. R. Drake, 50 barrels.

Patterson & Biggs, New York, 109 barrels.

L. Boston, Lawrenceburg, 70 barrels.

Heffner & M'Cauliffe, Frankfort, 63 barrels.

Boyle, Miller & Co., Cincinnati, 100 barrels.

Fred Right, New York, 173 barrels.

Charles Bachman, New York, 292 barrels.

Frazier & Shawhan, Cynthiana, 500 barrels.

Whitherspoon & Saffell, 225 barrels.

It is believed that all of the whisky was insured, except that of Witherspoon & Saffell and Heffner & McCauliffe.

Mr. Saffell was fortunate to save 190 barrels, by removing it from the upper building before it caught.

Among the insurance companies which had risks we learn the following: Security, of New York, $10,000; Pheuix, of New York, $2,500 North America, of Philadelphia, $8,000; London and Liverpool, $10,000; Home, of New Haven, $10,000; Western, of Buffalo, $5,000.

The cause of the fire is not known.

Shooting.—Officer Donnellan, on Friday night last arrested Samp. Harvey, a colored gentleman, for shooting at Sam Oldham, another colored gentleman, with intent to kill. Harvey was brought up before Judge Goodloe on Saturday, when he asserted that the pistol was fired accidentally. The Judge let him off with a fine of fifty dollars for carrying a concealed weapon.—*Lex. Obs.*

Personal.—The Hon. George M. Adams, Representative in Congress from the 9th District, passed through the city on Monday on his return to Washington, after a protracted visit to his district, where he has been tuning up Barnes, who is contesting his (Adams') right to a seat. We could not learn what report Mr. Adams made of the race, but feel confident that he is assured of success, or he would not have left.—*Ibid.*

Accident.—Mr. J. A. Farra and a lady he had with him, were violently thrown from a buggy while passing the toll-gate on the Versailles pike Saturday afternoon, and painfully, though, we are glad to say, not seriously, injured. The horse became frightened at a tuft of hay and ran against the gate.—*Ibid.*

Gold Excitement.—Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, as the son of our well known townsman, Mr. William Simmons, was playing on his side of the hill to the north of the city just in rear of Luscher's brewery, he turned up a stone, which, in breaking itself loose from the cliff, showed a metallic fracture. The little fellow, who is about twelve years of age and of a very inquiring mind, ran to his father, telling him he had discovered a gold mine. The parent, incredulous at first, was induced by the interest manifested by his son to examine into it, and finally submitted the specimen to Prof Gillet, of the Institute, who applied the usual test. By first pulverizing the matrix and then washing with quicksilver, he obtained a substance which, upon being held in a crucible, developed into rich leaves or flowers of gold. These, upon the application of the blow-pipe, were collected into a button of gold, which the jewelers pronounce of the richest quality, and which may be seen at John N. Crutcher's hat store. The news of the discovery soon spead, and by dark hundreds had collected to examine the spot, while a number were on hand even at a late hour with picks and other implements digging for the rich ore. The land upon which the discovery was made is a common, being very steep, and has been in litigation for some years, including the greater part of the cliff known as Dudley's hill. It is now the opinion of the most scientific persons that this whole formation is rich in auriferous deposit, and that the same may be said of the contiguous hills.—*Yeoman.*

On Saturday, a young man named Bright was walking along the street eating an apple, and meeting a negro man named King, who is a teacher of a colored school of this city, popped his knife into him. The wound reached to the cavity, but did not cut the lung. It is though a very severe hurt. Mr. Bright will have his trial on Wednesday.—*Lexington Statesman.*

Some candidate for the penitentiary invaded the premises of Mr. Aleck Morgan, living on the Maysville Pike, about three miles from the city, on Thursday night last, and stole a fine Berkshire sow almost ready to litter, and killed her and took off the bacon. The thief came back the next night and took another hog.—*Ibid*

A Breeze.—Last Sunday, a week ago, the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church took up a collection for one of the Boards of the church, and created quite a breeze by announcing that the money would be given to the Church South. Some of his elders and members strongly protested against any such a thing, and showed their opposition to it by refusing to contribute to the object. They were determined not to be hurried with so rapid a step into the Southern Assembly.—*Ibid.*

Murder Most Foul.—On Sunday morning about 1 o'clock a most shocking murder was committed in this city by Luke Laws upon Isaac Peters, his nephew. The particulars of the tragedy are the following: Laws is a most evil minded man, and exceedingly jealous of his wife. This disposition led him to suspicion a too great intimacy between Peters, his nephew, and his wife. Peters was living with Laws, and occupied a room up stairs. On Sunday morning Laws went up into Peters' room and while Peters was a sleep stabbed him six times in the left side, shoulder, and around the back of his body. He used a common horn handle pocket knife, the blade of which was about three inches long. Peters was mortally wounded, and ere this is doubtless dead. Laws asserted after the deed was done that he had "caught them" in the act, but whether this is true or not we have not been able to learn. The impression is that a groundless jealously was the sole cause of this desperate act. Laws was arrested, and now lies in jail, waiting a legal investigation of the deed.—*Ibid.*

SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

Ordinary cows brought $40 to $98 at Stoker's sale on Saturday.

B. J. Clay sold to Thos. J. Barker of Monroe county, Mo., a native Bourbon, one 2-year old heifer and a yearling heifer and a bull for $825. They were shipped on Saturday. Mr. Barker also bought a bull calf seven months old of Benjamin Vanmeter, of Clark, for $600. Bourbon sends a great deal of stock as well as good citizens to Missouri, and both are found valuable acquisitions to Western enterprise.

The East is also indebted to us. Jas. Hall sold a fine 2-year old bull to Mr. Wadsworth, of New York, for $1,000.—*Paris Kentuckian.*

Horse and Mule Trade.—Geo. W. Hamilton, auctioneer, sold at Stoker's sale 14 head of horses, aged from $50 to $1,95; yearling colts about $40.

The mule trade is dull, the foreign demand being generally supplied, and the season drawing to a close. The opening of the turpentine trade in North Carolina creates some demand there, but we hear of few shipments in any direction, and no home transactions worth repeating. Several traders have returned recently from the South, having made fair sales, but reporting the trade slow. Two or three traders have sent off small lots east and south.—*Ibid.*

Geo. W. Hamilton, auctioneer, reports the following sales of John Stoker's property at Ruddell's Mills on Saturday: Corn in crib, $3,05 per barrel; stack of hay, $15; ordinary farming implements at fair prices; furniture and bar fixtures and liquors sold well.—*Ibid.*

Yesterday Geo. Hamilton auctioneer, sold a tract of 137 acres on Cooper's Run to Noah and Jo. Spears at $70 per acre—one-third cash, the rest in six and twelve months without interest.—*Ibid.*

The Hog Trade.—A few stock hogs averaging about 135 lbs. each, sold at Stoker's sale at Ruddell's Mills at about 11 cents.—*Ibid*

J. Wayne Anderson, of this county, sold a pair of mules on our streets, a few days ago, for $440.—*Mt. Sterl. Sent.*

Hon. B. J. Peters, sold one day, last week to Mr. McClure, of Bath, a Durham heifer for $150. He also sold to W. S. Richart, Esq., of this county, a calf for $90.—*Ibid.*

"A Nigger in the Pit."

[From the Louisville Democrat, March 30.]

Yesterday will be a memorable day to the African who serves the State of Louisiana in capacity of Lieutenant Governor. Dunn left the capitol of the State of Louisiana, a few days ago, and started for Washington, perhaps to decline a position in one of Ulysses' weekly appointed Cabinets, or to save the country in some other way. Oscar J. Dunn, Esq., being inflated considerably with a false idea of the magnitude of his official importance, presumes to demand under all circumstances, the privilege of equality with white people. He ought to remember that the little brief authority he is clothed with in the Creole State does not extend beyond the limits of his borders; that the Democratic people of this country have no respect of dignity derived from the authority of Southern scalawags and Massachusetts carpet-baggers. He can reign a lion among nigger wenches and excite the envy and admiration of his sweet scented race, but decent white people look upon him with contempt and would as soon ride in a car, carriage, or steam-boat with a skunk as such a brainless pretender to decency and official honor.

O. J. D. crowded into an omnibus yesterday in this city, among some ladies and gentlemen of respectability for the purpose of riding across the river to take the cars—his destiny being Washington City.

His presence excited the disgust of every one in the vehicle, and the passengers all threatened to get out if the negro remained in. Two or three of the indignant travelers were going to "chuck him out of the window," when the conductor came to him and informed him that colored folks could only ride on top of the bus, and the sooner he left the inside the better it would be for him. The "man and brother" vacated the establishment without delay after this, and hired a stylish hack to haul him to the depot over the river. On reaching there he again seated himself among the white folks, who soon protested against his presence as before. The conductor of the train learning the nature of the passengers' conplaint, removed the incorrigible cuss to the negro coach, in which he was informed he must ride if he wished to continue his journey by that route. Os. had no alternative but to submit, and the idea of riding with common niggers didn't seem to go down with him very easy. Respectable society in this section of the country will protect itself against all such innovations; negroes must know and keep their places.—They cannot seat themselves with gentlemen and ladies on the public conveyance—or at places of amusement, and exclaim in the fulness of their hearts, an a certain substance floating along the sut of a crystal stream said in the fable "How we apples swim."

The Last and Next Legislature.

In reviewing the action of the last Legislature, we join with the Danville *Advocate*, and confess to deep disappointment in its action. While there were in that body a few liberal spirits—a few men that were up to the spirit and demands of the age—a vast majority of both Houses seemed to have been made up of narrow and illiberal views. Capital was invited to stay out of the State, rather than come into it, by a refusal to pass a conventional interest bill; and while nothing was done to aid our own people in constructing railroads, foreign ompanies were even denied the privilege of doing it for us. This is hard on us, when all over our State there are mineral and other resources unavailable because of a want of market facilities. How long is this to be so? How long will our people continue in this stupor? While other States of not half the natural resources are bounding ahead, are we in Kentucky to live and die in a sort of "pent up Utica," because of the want of statesmanship of our Legislators?

This year a new Legislature is to be chosen. We appeal to the people to elect one that is up to the spirit of the age—one that will put Kentucky on the march of wealth and greatness. Many questions of importance will be pressed on the next Legislature, and will have to be determined. Besides the material and mental development of the State, many questions growing out of the free negro element in our midst will have to be met and disposed of. The Legislature ought to be made up of our best men, and whether it is or not, is altogether with the people. If our best men are not willing to serve, press them into service. Unfortunately for us, under the ordinary system of electioneering, the men who ought to be our Legislators hardly ever think of becoming candidates—and simply because they will not descend to the usual appliances to secure an election. They feel that a term in the Legislature adds no honor to them, and that they make sacrifices enough in neglecting their own business to attend to that of the public. Oh! for the good old days when "the office sought the man, and not the man the office."—*Russellville Herald.*

Lord Fairfax—Serious Illness of the Present Nobleman in Baltimore.

[From the Baltimore Commercial, 28.]

Debrett's Peerage called by Thackeray the "Englishman's Bible," contains many curious stroies in reference to the noble families of Great Britain. When the last linial heir of a title dies, there is always a long search for the collateral relatives, and frequently the latter are found in a position far removed both in wealth and station from that occupied by the head of the house. Debrett, however, manages to keep these collaterals well advised of the probabilities of the future, and in this way his book is swelled out into undue proportions. The last edition contains among other romantic episodes, an account of the tenth Lord Fairfax in the peerage of Scotland, who now holds the office of reporter of the Supreme Court of California, one of high position and responsbility in the United States, as the Peerage declares.

Charles Snowden Fairfax, tenth Baron Fairfax, is collaterally related to Thomas, the sixth Baron, who, having relinquished his English estates to his brother Robert, came over to America and settled Greenway Court, a plantation of more than half a million acres of land in Virginia, which he inherited from his mother, Catherine Colepepper. Thomas Fairfax, out of Virgnia, is better known as the person who employed George Washington as a surveyor. On the death of Robert Fairfax, in 1793, the estate descended to Rev. Bryan Fairfax, a second cousin, who became eighth Baron. The present Lord Fairfax, greatgrandson of Bryan, was born at Vaucluse, Fairfax county, Va., in 1836. He is now lying very ill at Barnum's hotel, with pulmonary disease. He was chairman of the California delegation to the New York Democratic Convention, and since then he has been in bad health in this State. He came to this city but a few days ago, prostrated with disease and the mere shadow of his former self.

Attorney General Hoar is a Unitarian; Secretary of the Interior Cox is a Swedenborgian, Secretary of the Navy Borie is a Catholic, ex-Secretary of State Fish is a Dutch Reformer, ex-Secretary Stewart is a Presbyterian, and Post-master General Creswell eschews churches altogether.

Important Correspondence.

The following correspondence was transmitted to the Senate, to-day, in compliance with a resolution adopted by that body on the 17th:

CASS TO BUCHANAN.

"Department of State, December 12, 1860.

Sir—The alarming crisis in our national affairs has engaged your serious consideration, and in your recent message you have expressed to Congress, and through Congress to the country, the views fraught with the most momentous consequences which now presented to the American people for solution. With the general principles laid down in that message I fully concur, and I appreciate with warm sympathy its patriotic appeals and suggestions. What measures it is competent and proper for the Executive to adopt under existing circumstances is a subject which has received your most careful attention, and with the anxious hope, as I well know from having participated in the deliberations, that tranquility and good feeling may be speedily restored to this agitated and divided confederacy. In some points, which I deem of vital importance, it has been my misfortune to differ from you. It has been my decided opinion, which for some time past I have urged at various meetings of the Cabinet, that additional troops should be sent to reinforce the forts in the harbor of Charleston, with a view to their better defense should they be attacked, and that an armed vessel should likewise be ordered there to aid, if necessary, in the defense, and also, should it be required, in the collection of the revenue; and it is my opinion that these measures should be adopted without delay. I have likewise urged the expediency of immediately removing the custom house at Charleston to one of the forts in the port, and also of making arrangements for the collection of duties, thereby having a collector and other officers to act whenever necessary, so that when the office may become vacant the proper authority may be there to collect the duties on the part of the United States. I continue to think that these arrangements should be immediately made. While the right and responsibility of deciding belong to you, it is very desirable, at the present juncture, that there should be, as far as possible, unanimity in your councils with a view to safe and efficient action. I have, therefore, felt it my duty to tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of State, and to ask your permission to retire from that official association with yourself and the members of your Cabinet which I have enjoyed during almost four years, without the occurrence of a single incident to interrupt the personal intercourse which has so happily existed. I cannot close this letter without bearing testimony to the zealous and earnest devotion to the best interests of the country with which, during a term of unexampled trials and troubles, you have sought to discharge the duties of your high station. Thanking you for the kindness and confidence you have not ceased to manifest toward me, and with the expression of my warmest regards, both for yourself and the gentlemen of your Cabinet,

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
Lewis Cass.

To the President of the United States."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO MR. CASS.

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1860.

Sir:—I have received your resignation of the office of Secretary of State with surprise and regret. After we had passed through nearly the whole term of the administration with mutual and cordial friendship and regard, I cherished the earnest hope that nothing might occur to disturb our official relations until its end. You have decided differently and I have no right to complain. I must express my gratification at your concurrence with the general principles laid down in said message, and your expressions of warm sympathy with its patriotic appeals and suggestions. This I value very highly, and I rejoice that we concur in the opinion that Congress does not possess the power under the Constitution to coerce a State by force of arms to remain in the confederacy. The question on which we unfortunately differ is that of ordering a detachment of the navy to Charleston, and is correctly stated in your letter of resignation. I do not intend to argue this question. Sufficient to say that your remarks upon the subject were heard by myself and the Cabinet, with all the respect due to your high position, your long experience and your unblemished character; but they failed to convince us of the necessity and propriety, under existing circumstances, of adopting such a measure. The Secretary of War and of the Navy, through whom the orders must have been issued to reinforce the forts, did not concur in your views, and, while the whole responsibility for the refusal rested upon myself, they were the members of the Cabinet more directly interested. You may have judged correctly in this important question, and your opinion is entilted to grave consideration; but under my convictions of duty, and believing, as I do, that no present necessity exists for a resort to force for the protection of the public property, it was impossible for me to have risked a collision of arms in the harbor of Charleston, and thereby have defeated the reasonable hopes, which I cherish of the final triumph of the Constitution and the Union. I have only to add that you will take with you into retirement my heartfelt wishes that the evening of your days may be prosperous and happy.

Very respectfully yours,
James Buchanan.

To the Hon Lewis Cass."

The Bourbons and the Spanish Throne.

It appears from one of our latest cable despatches that the Duke of Montpesier is, after all, to be King of Spain. Serrano from the commencement of the revolution has been his sworn and steadfast friend. Prim has been more cautious in allowing his mind to be known on the subject; but we have no good reason to doubt that Prim and Serrano have been thoroughly agreed. Prim and Serrano are masters of the situation. If Montpensier be their man nothing but the opposition of Louis Napoleon will prevent the Duke's success. It is a curious turn of fortune which, after the lapse of twenty-two years, gives so much importance to the cunning policy of M. Guizot and the celebrated Spanish marriages, which the world had well nigh forgotten. It was the object of M. Guizot and his royal master, Louis Philippe, to undo the provisions of the treaty of Utrecht, which stipulated that the French and Spanish thrones should never be united. The marriage of Montpensier to the Infanta opened up the way for such a union. The events which speedily followed—the downfall of Louis Phillippe, the rise of the Bonapartes and the many misfortunes of the Bourbons—made the success of Guizot and his master apparently of little account. If Montpensier becomes King of Spain one result of the Guizot policy has been attained. An Orleans Bourbon on the Spanish throne will have its effect in time, in restoring the Bourbons to the throne of France. Who will say that a Bourbon may not yet reign over both France and Spain? It is difficult to see how Napoleon can permit such an arrangement in Spain. Fate is stronger than the strongest will and he may have no choice.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The heirs of Baron James Rothschild refuse to pay the legacies which their deceased father and husband has bequeathed to parties not belonging to the Rothschild family. A number of lawsuits will no doubt arise from this refusal.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY. APRIL 8, 1869.

AGRICULTURAL.

CORN CULTURE.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

A great diversity of opinion exists with respect to the distance between the rows and hills in planting. All have success; hence each advocates his system. But there is little doubt, I think, as to the propriety of having sufficient space between hills and rows for the free access of sun and air—the space depending somewhat upon the size of the corn. *Our* best experience and observation has been with four feet between the rows, or rather the rows four feet apart, including the hills. Then if three or four stalks are left to a hill, there should be nearly or quite the same distance left between the hills. Otherwise, with less stalks in a hill, there may be closer planting of the hills—say with two or three stalks, double the number of hills in a row.

As to drilling, or a continuous row of stalks, we have not had sufficient experience to give an opinion. There are those who favor it; and with the rows well apart, we see no reason why there should not be a good yield, and possibly better than in any other case.

But we are convinced that a hill with four or even five stalks, will grow and fully develop its ears, even if the stalks are quite close together, crowded. We have seen this, and so repeatedly, that we must believe it. Now, whether a less crowded condition, and less stalks in the hill, would have yielded better, we are not able to say. We have seen such hills do equally well side by side with hills having less stalks; but there was space between the rows, and also between the hills. Close planting (of the rows) of course will make a difference. It will lessen the ears (on the stalk) and diminish their size, or prevent them from forming at all when planted very close. This we see where corn is planted for fodder.

As to hoeing or hilling corn, the practice is discontinued by our best corn growers. They take *away* from the hill rather than add ground to it. The cultivator is used, and if the field is quite grassy (which a wet season will sometimes induce,) the hoe also: this to clear the grass from the hills. It is said by our best farmers, who have tried it and try it yearly, that ripe corn may be had from ten to fourteen days sooner in this way, than with the old method of hilling.

This thing has been tested, and there is earlier ripe corn than with the old way. Formerly there was much soft corn, as we remember; now there is less of it. The practice seems to carry out the experiment. And yet there are those who believe in "hilling corn;" you cannot persuade them out of the notion, so attached to old habit they are. They will not learn though they see the fact.

The land usually broken up for corn is a grass sod—sometimes clover. The grass is usually the oldest, and forms the densest sod, but the soil is never so mellow. Corn seems to thrive equally well in both.

We prefer an old sod that bore for a few years heavy crops of clover, and afterwards other grasses, forming a dense, deep sod. And this density and deepness are helped greatly by an annual coating or compost, raising the soil (adding to it,) and inviting the roots up into it, thus thickening the sod.

Such a lea, if of eight or ten years' standing, as is now and then the case, will produce, without manure, the heaviest of crops. One lot, reported for this paper a few years ago, averaged over 80 bushels of sound shelled corn to the acre; there were nine acres. This was an old turf of some ten years' standing. There was no manure used save a sprinkling of hen dust, mixed with plaster or ashes, applied to the hill after planting. This was said to expedite the crop, and keep back the vermin. There were no vermin and the corn came readily.

We have seen better effects from hog manure, applied to the hill. If largely diluted with soil in the pen, plant on the manure; otherwise kick a little soil over it and then plant.

We have planted on the raw rich manure, wet at that, with success. Some of the blades came yellow, but soon turned and grew like the rest.

This gives corn the best start of anything we know. By the time the manure is exhausted, the roots will have reached the sod, and the growth will be continued. Where the sod is of few years' duration, manure should be applied, especially if no top-dressings with manure have been resorted to, but more especially if the soil is not rich. In such cases, a good drenching with manure in the fall—the earlier the better—will be the best thing that can be done. It will establish a growth of grass, which is, to a great extent, a clear gain (from the atmosphere.)

Such a sod, with the use of fertilizers, at the time of planting, as above stated, will ensure a good crop, even if the soil is quite run down. This, happily, is experience.

VIEWS ON BUTTER-MAKING.

If some clever calculator would count the cost to the country of keeping cows for dairy purposes that do not yield enough milk or butter to make an adequate return for the food they consume, the array of figures, if published, would startle the farmers. Too little attention has hitherto been paid to the matter of breeding cows for the dairy, and we think the Solons of the New York Farmer's Club might leave their axe grinding for a time to make a noise on this subject. They would then be doing something to some good purpose.

The estimated number of cows given in the Agricultural Report for 1866, in the States east of the Rocky Mountains, is 8,348,773. No return is given of the amount of butter produced, but we think it would be within the mark to allow that the production of butter does not average 52 lbs. per cow per annum. Were a little more attention given to this matter, all the poor milkers turned into beef, and only such cows kept or raised as would average 100 lbs. of butter per annum, the production of this necessary and now costly article might be doubled without extra cost in a very few years.

We kept five cows one season that gave an average of 40 lbs. of butter per week from May to October; they were native stock. We own a cow that gave last season 55 lbs. of butter per month through the summer on grass alone, and the pasturage was none of the best, owing to the drouth. Cows that come early need good food and abundance of water till grass is plenty; otherwise they fall off in their yield of milk, which can not be again brought up; many really good cows become unprofitable through the dairy season from neglect at the commencement.

That there is a very large proportion of bad and inferior butter made, is notable, and the cause is mainly a want of proper attention to cleanliness in every department of butter-making. It is not merely cleanliness in the dairy and with every utensil used, from the milk-pail to the churn and butter dish (which can not be too greatly urged,) but the milk itself should be perfectly clean and sweet. We believe that much of the milk gets tainted with bad odors before it reaches the pail. Most women, and hired girls especially, have a habit, which is simply disgusting, of dipping their fingers in the milk-pail every once in a while now then wetting the cows's teats, as they say, to make them milk easier. Now this wetting process causes much foul stuff to drop from their hands or the teats, while milking, into the pail. This is all wrong; cows can be as easily milked with dry hands as wet ones. I have been in the habit of milking a cow since I was a boy, and although I have met with some hard milkers that required their teats to be softened in order to draw the milk, I have generally found it both easier and pleasanter to milk with dry hands. If the teats are dirty, the udder should be well washed with tepid water and allowed to dry before milking, and if the teats are very hard and tough to draw, the cow had better be turned into beef, or kept to raise calves from.

It is just as easy to make good, sweet, clean butter, as to make poor butter, if people would but take take trouble. Let a farmer or his dairy once get the name of making a good article of butter in every respect, and he will find it not only pays, but pays well too.

For those who only desire to keep a few cows, and have not the means or facilities for constructing a proper dairy room, a very nice machine called a cream gatherer has been invented, and is now much used in the Niagara peninsula. It is on the same principle as a refrigerator, but larger. The sides and bottom are double—the cutside of wood, the inside of metal. On top is a chamber to contain ice. The interior is divided into compartments, lengthwise, by hollow shelves or tubes, on which the milk-pans stand, as well as on the bottom. The ice cools the air which fills the space between the sides and shelves or tubes, and as it melts runs to the bottom, and can be drawn off by means of a plug or cock at one end. There are doors to both front and back, enabling the pans of milk to be placed in double rows, and taken out one at a time for skimming the milk when required. This description may not be accurate, as we have not had a chance to examine one closely, but it is as near as we can get. In winter warm water may be used instead of ice, and the doors of the machine being kept closed, milk can be kept in the kitchen or any other room without risk of having dust or bad odors admitted to it. It is said by the use of this contrivance, the amount of cream is increased from 50 to 75 per cent. A machine of the size to hold the milk of five cows costs $30 (gold.)

The best butter is made from sweet cream, gathered as free from milk as possible. Whole milk should not be charned if good butter is wanted. Churning milk is an Irish invention, born of laziness and a love of buttermilk, and results in giving the butter a cheesy flavor, while at the same time it may add to the quantity, from some of the casein in the milk becoming incorporated with the butter during the churning process. J. M.

WHEAT CULTURE.

That part of discussion, on the cultivation of wheat which relates to the preceding crop, is interesting to us, as it has been a matter of inquiry with us for several years. Our practice formerly was, on the best land, to sow wheat after oats, and poorer land, or that which could not be conveniently manured, to summer fallow. But oats has become a very poor crop, and was always unsuitable grain to precede wheat. The character of the fallow has changed. It was formerly no great cost, when the sod was light, to break and prepare a field, but now the tenacious sward is more difficult to subdue. We can not with plowing in July, and again the first of September, make that preparation of the land which is required. We must plow three times, and harrow again and again. I have tried the surface cultivation after one plowing, but it does well only in very favorable circumstances. I have now several times tried a fallow between the corn and wheat, with good results. It is a most excellent method of cleaning the land of weeds and quack grass, and the labor on the two crops is not twice as much as the wheat alone would require.

But the objection to this course is that it requires three years for two crops. I am willing to submit to this large outlay of time and labor on some of my fields in view of a good hope of a crop of wheat, and of the certainty of two or three very large crops of grass, if the land needs cleaning of weeds and bad grass. But on clean and rich land, it would increase the profit and perhaps save labor to have a suitable middle crop. It would probably be best that it should be a forage crop. It should be something that can be entirely out of the way by the middle of August, to give time to haul the manure and prepare for seed by the first week in September. The manure should be applied to the last crop rather than the first, because it should go to the improvement of the grass, which is the improvement of the farm. There is a general disposition in this part of the State to extend the culture of wheat, not only because wheat is so high, but because of the improvement by it to the grass crop. We are not sure of a good catch of grass, on oats. We are as certain to raise twenty bushels per acre of wheat as fifty bushels of corn. It pays us as well as corn, as we give the corn the first of the land. What we need, then, to complete our present system, is a fallow crop.

N. REED,
Duchess Co., N. Y.

A Point Well Made.

In the debate in the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the Fifteenth Amendment, Mr. Jacobs (Democrat) made the following point. Said Mr. Jacobs:

Mr. Speaker, I have given the gentleman (Mr. Husted, Republican,) credit for making an eloquent speech, and he certainly made an eloquent speech. I had, however, almost forgotten to allude to what seemed to me to be the most eloquent portion of his remarks, when he was urging that loyalty should be rewarded. It was in the description of that great battle of the West or Southwest (Murfreesboro,) when he pictured to us in glowing language the armies of both sides; the defeat of our forces, the rally and eventual triumph. It was in the portion of his speech that he pictured to us this great event that I really thought the gentleman was eloquent; that while he spoke another great event in the military history of our country came fresh to my mind. It was, sir, on the decisive field of Gettysburg, when the rebel General Lee directed one of his most able lieutenants to pierce the Union center—which done would have ended the rebellion, and disastrously for the republic. But there was in command of that center a brave and gallant soldier, a man who knew how to lead troops to battle and to victory. A Democratic soldier, sir! There was in command of that center a man who, when this great lieutenant of the rebel hordes came thundering on, hurled back his forces and saved this republic. What is the result? The rebel lieutenant who so nearly pierced that Union center is rewarded by a Federal appointment, and the Federal General is sent into exile in the wilds of Dakota. This is rewarding loyalty! This is giving to these brave men who upheld the standard of the republic so nobly their due! How do you account for it? Is it because this Republican party, so overgrown with pride, so full of lust of power, dare not do justice even to the men who periled their lives in the defense of the republic?

Mr. LaBau—To whom do you allude?

Mr. Jacobs—I refer to General Longstreet and General Hancock.

Elopement in High Life.

The English and Irish papers of recent date contain the following account of the elopement of an Irish marquis with the wife of a government official of high standing:

A most extraordinary piece of scandal in high life has just come to light, namely, the elopement of the wife of Captain Vivian with the Marquis of Waterford. The gallant Captain is a lord of the treasury and member of Parliament for Truro. For some time past the lady's name has been mentioned in connection with the partner of her flight, and her disappearance was not wholly unexpected. She left her home on Monday morning, alleging that she intended to proceed to Brighton to see her mother and would return the same evening. As, however, she failed to make her appearance Captain Vivian proceeded to the Victoria station and there ascertained that the Marquis of Waterford and Mrs. Vivian had the previous morning taken tickets for Paris by way of Dover, accompanied by a friend. He followed them to the French capital and soon found the object of his search at a well-known hotel. Mrs. Vivian however, heard of her husband's arrival and locked herself up in an inner chamber. Captain Vivian, however, succeeded in obtaining assistance and burst open the doors. He then ascertained that Mrs. Vivian had attempted to commit suicide by swallowing chloroform. The quantity taken was not, however, sufficient to cause more than partial insensibility. Captain Vivian is understood to have implored his wife to return for the sake of her children, of whom there are four but that she peremptorily refused, although her husband assured her that her escapade should be kept a profound secret. The lady, however, remained firm in her determination not to return to the shelter of her home, but pleaded that she might be allowed to retain her youngest child. This request Captain Vivian declined to comply with, and returned to London without having encountered the Marquis of Waterford. The latter has, it is believed, caused a communication to be made to Captain Vivian that when the Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court shall have dissolved the legal ties which now prevent his marrying Mrs. Vivian, he will, as a man of honor, make her the only compensation in his power. Meantime Captain Vivian has left town, and will not return to his place in the House of Commons until his presence is required for the division on the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the Irish church.

FIRE.—On Saturday night last, the store house of Wm. O. Oldham, at the Levee, in this county, was entirely consumed by fire. His entire stock of goods, which he informs us, amounted to about $4,000 was destroyed. The good were insured to the amount of $3,300, in the Hartford. There is no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary.—*Mt. Sterl. Sent.*

Grocery and Commission Merchants

NEW FIRM.

HAMILTON GRAY & Co.,

[SUCCESSORS TO E. GRAY,]

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Liquors, Wines, Brandies, &c.,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

Corner Second and Sutton Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving from New York and other eastern ports the following supply of fresh family groceries, purchased at the lowest net cash prices, and now offer them to merchants and consumers at Cincinati quotations:

New Orleans and island sugars, crushed, pulverized, Rio, Java and Laguayra coffees, mackerel in barrels, half barrels and kits, fine green and black teas, fine cut chewing tobaccos, summer, opal and star candles, German and alm soap, cinnamon, envelopes, letter and note papers, imported segars, oysters and lobsters, sardines, washboards, native and foreign wines, apple, French and pale brandies, gins, Scotch ale, nutmegs, cloves, smoking tobacco, &c., which we will sell low for cash, or in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

☞ All orders sent us shall be filled in the same manner, with reference to quality and quantity, as if the parties purchasing were personally present.

We respectfully solicit the orders of the trade generally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

sept12 july7 ly HAMILTON GRAY & Co.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

W. L. PEARCE,

Wholesale Grocer

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Sutton street, opposite the Hill House,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

I am now receiving from New York and other eastern ports, the following supply of fresh

FAMILY GROCERIES,

purchased at the lowest net cash price, and now offer to merchants and customers at CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS,

Rio, Java and Laguayra coffee,
Crushed, granulate and coffee A sugar, Levering's,
Choice N. O. and Island sugar,
Baltimore sirups, in bbls, half bbls and kegs,
New fish, in bbls, half bbls and kits,
Choice green and black teas,
Washboards, brooms, buckets, tubs,
Fancy toilet and bar soaps,
Star and tallow candles, shot,
Wrapping paper, writing paper, envelopes,
New Castle soda, indigo, madder, alum, salt,
Hard pressed and fine cut chewing tobacco,
Smoking tobacco, cigars, blacking,
Cove oysters, spices, matches,
Raisins, figs, almonds, sardines,
Hemp and twine cordage,
Rice, starch, &c.

I offer to the trade also a large variety of

LIQUORS,

including choice old Bourbon, in bbls and bottles, fine French brandy, champagne wine, ginger wine, native wine and

RECTIFIED WHISKY.

I am prepared to receive all kinds of storage on the most reasonable terms. My personal attention will be given to the sale and shipment of all goods consigned to my care.

All orders sent me shall be filled in the same manner with reference to quantity, quality and price as if the parties purchasing were personally present.

☞ I respectfully solicit the orders of the trade generally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

mar12 1y W. L. PEARCE.

NEW

Wolesale Liquor Store,

THOS. A. ROSS,

OFFICE, No. 11, Second Street,

(With J. E. Nicholson & Co., Cigar Store.)

MAYSVILLE, KY.

ON HAND

WHISKIES,
BRANDIES,
WINES,
GINS, &c., &c,

—ALSO—

COVE OYSTERS,
SARDINES,
PECANS,
ALMONDS,
FILBERTS,
PEA NUTS,
CANDIES, &c.

I am anxious to do an active business and will sell at

"SMALLER PROFITS"

THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

GIVE ME A CALL,

BEFORE PURCHASING!

Terms Cash!

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R. G. JANUARY & CO.,

(Successors to JANUARY & HOWE.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

LIQUOR DEALERS,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Wool, Feathers, Bacon & Produce Generally

S. E. corner Second & Sutton sts.,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Terms Cash!

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NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

A CHOICE LOT

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR

OF THE BEST RECEIVED WEEKLY.

FOR SALE BY

P. B. VANDEN & CO.

Cor. Second & Market Street.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THE MAYSVILLE EAGLE OFFICE.

Garden Seeds.

LANDRETHS'

GARDEN SEED!

NEW CROP.

LANDRETHS' WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS

We are now receiving DIRECT from DAVID LANDRETHS & SON, our spring supply of their celebrated

GARDEN SEEDS!

We sell no other seed, consequently those who purchase from us can rely upon getting

LANDRETHS' SEEDS.

We have made unusually extensive arrangements for this branch of our business this season, especially with a view to selling

Seeds In Bulk.

Parties who wish to buy by the quantity either in bulk or in papers, will find our terms as favorable as any RELIABLE HOUSE in the West.

DEALERS, SEEDSMEN, GARDENERS,

And all others interested, are invited to call upon us. We have imported from the same house, a supply of the

EARLY ROSE POTATO!

The most desirable EARLY POTATO in the market.

☞ LANDRETHS' RURAL REGISTER and ALMANAC ready for distribution—Free.

ORDERS FROM

COUNTRY DEALERS SUPPLIED.

SEATON & BIATTERMAN,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Second and Court Streets,

feb20 w&w MAYSVILLE, KY.

Confectionery.

SOMETHING NEW

BUT NOT STRANGE!

Oyster Saloons

AT

GEORGE ARTHUR'S,

No. 31, Second st.

I have opened my ice cream saloons this season for OYSTERS, where ladies and gentlemen can at all hours have them served in any style. They can also get a good cup of tea or coffee, bread and butter, &c. ☞ Oysters for sale by the can or half can, at lowest market rates. GEO. ARTHUR

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

I have an unusually large and well selected assortment of TOYS, designed expressly for the Christmas trade.

My stock of CANDIES is good and nice. GEO. ARTHUR.

FIRE! FIRE! FIREWORKS!

I have just received from New York a large and well assorted lot of fireworks for

CHRISTMAS,

some entirely new kinds, never before offered in this place.

A good stock of the best

FIRE CRACKERS

all low for CASH

GEORGE ARTHUR,
No. 31, Second street
Maysville, Dec. 6, 1866. ja1 ly

Boots and Shoes

BALL & HOWE,

SUCCESSORS TO

R. A. WALLINGFORD.

Having bought out Mr. R. A. Wallingford, we will continue the

BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS

at his old stand. We will keep our stock supplied at all times with

NEW AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!

We will continue the manufacturing of

LADIES' AND MENS'

BOOTS & SHOES

TO ORDER, BY

EXPERIENCED AND

COMPETENT WORKMEN.

may21tw&wly BALL & HOWE

Dry Goods.

GEORGE COX & SON,

GEORGE COX.] DEALERS IN [W. H. COX

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Carpeting, Oilcloths, Mattings

AND

Housekeeping Goods Generally,

mch11tw&w. Second s reet, Maysville, Ky

FOR FANCY JOB PRINTING
CALL AT THE EAGLE OFFICE

Coal Merchants &c.

ATTENTION!

Reduced Shipping Rates.

CHEAP COAL

The undersigned notify shippers of tobacco that they have greatly reduced the price of

SHIPPING TOBACCO

AND OTHER

PRODUCE,

and are prepared to ship at lower rates than any other house in Maysville. Shippers are requested to call and see us.

STORAGE AT THE

MOST REASONABLE RATES

WE HAVE ALSO REDUCED THE

PRICE OF COAL!

which we will sell at 12 cents in the yard or at 13 cents delivered in the city. Parties desiring to make shipments or to purchase coal, will find it to their advantage to deal with

POGUE, DUKE & CO.

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COME TO STAY!

Thompson & Piles:

HAVE OPENED A NEW

COAL YARD

at the lower grade, where they will keep constantly on hand a large amount of

Bituminous Coal.

Orders left at C. L. STANTON'S Book store will receive prompt attention.

OFFICE No. 5, west Second street.

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Miscellaneous.

GREAT LAND SALE

—IN—

HENDERSON COUNTY, KY.,

Authorized by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, 1867-8.

Seven Rich and Highly Improved Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Town Lots, to be disposed of

IN SHARES.

CAPITAL PRIZE, --- $150,000

2	Prizes, each	$27,500
4	Prizes, each	13,750
280	Prizes, each	120
140	Prizes, each	100
84	Prizes, each	80

MAKING 511 PRIZES IN ALL.

Tickets, Five Dollars.

The drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Ky., on the 1st day of September, 1869.

Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprize, are named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are indorsed in the certificates (which may be found in the pamphlets) of Gov. John W. Stevenson, Hons. Garrett Davis and Thos. C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. Archibald Dixon; Joseph Adams, Pres't of Farmers' Bank; L. C. Dallam, Pres't of National Bank; John H. Barret, and others, of Henderson, Ky.; Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District, and M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor; John S. Hopkins, Pres't First National Bank, and others, of Evansville, Ind.; and many other gentlemen of position and prominence in Kentucky and Indiana.

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Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER,

[Successor to Power & Spalding,]

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE,

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.

These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES

Have been selected with great care, and for variety, neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be surpassed.

I also have a fine assortment of fancy Japanned ware, toilet setts, brass kettles, cream freezers, &c., &c.

I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand good assortment of

TIN WARE,

And am prepared to offer to the trade such inducements as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Particular attention paid to

Roofing,
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Spouting, and
General Job-work.

☞ All work done by me warranted to give satisfaction. The highest price paid for old copper, brass and iron. HUGH POWER.

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I have determined to sell out my large stock of

COOKING STOVES,

TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,

FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS,

Water Coolers, Cream Freezrs, &c.

At Prices barely to COVER COST.

Now is the time to buy CHEAPER than ever was sold in this market. ju9tw&w

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At the MAYSVILLE EAGLE Office

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For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

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For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

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Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

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So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

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For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

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Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

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